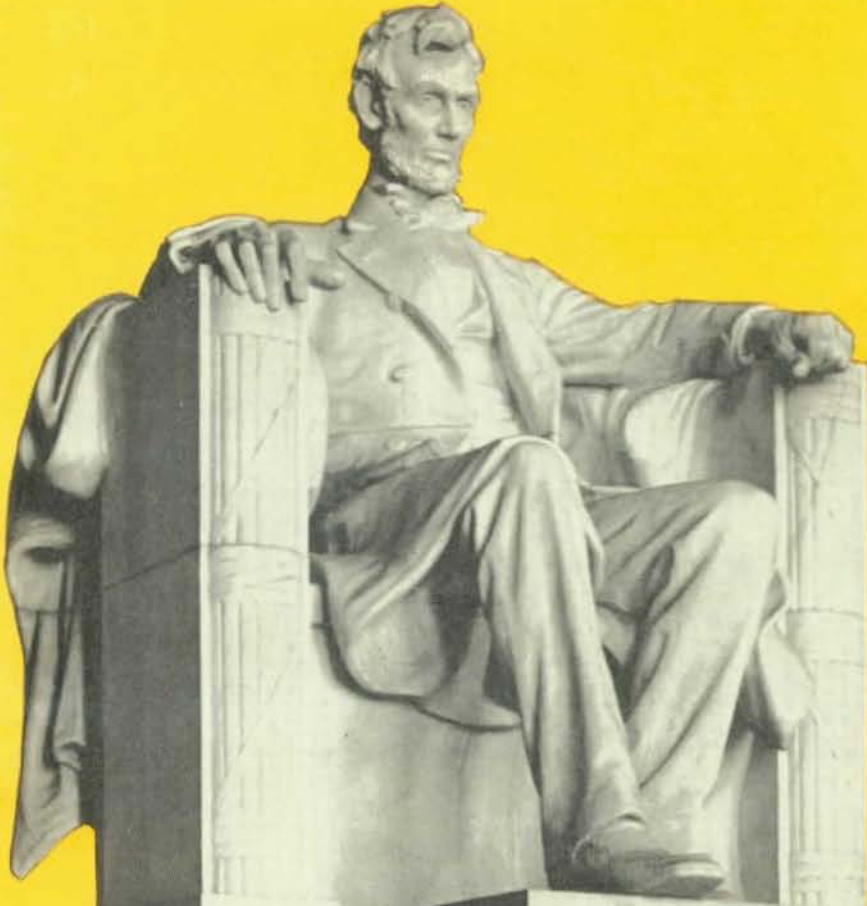


FEBRUARY 1950

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



"Let us
have faith
that right
makes might . . ."

LINCOLN
MEMORIAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
See Story Inside

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION



DAVID DUBINSKY
President



FREDERICK F. UMHEY
Executive Secretary

By bringing to its members unrivalled working conditions, as well as substantial off-the-job benefits, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stands high among the progressive labor unions of America. Add to this one of the most enlightened public relations programs adopted by any organization, in or out of labor, and it can be understood why the ILGWU enjoys a high measure of respect among nearly all circles of American life.

David Dubinsky, who has been characterized as "a five-foot-five powder keg," is the energetic, imaginative president of the ILGWU. It was he, 18 years ago, who became head of the union when it had 40,000 members and \$1,000,000 in debts. Today, it has over 400,000 members and assets of over \$75,000,000.

To Frederick F. Umhey, executive secretary of the union, belongs much credit for the establishment of advanced health and welfare plans in the ladies' garment industry. He is one of labor's outstanding statesmen in this specialized field.

The "Journal" has endeavored to relate the ILGWU's outstanding success story in this issue. And we take this opportunity to wish the organization continued success in the years to come.



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS*

Volume 49, No. 2

February, 1950

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This Month

Abe Lincoln, believed by a lot of Americans to be the greatest American of them all, made a lot of statements that have become famous. Some of these statements of the Great Emancipator, whose birthday is celebrated February 12, are printed on the following page. Lincoln's thoughts

on the role of labor are good reading.

This month the JOURNAL continues its series on the work of the International Office with a story on the micro-filming department.

To see how your Congressmen and Senators voted on Taft-Hartley, turn to page 14.

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Convention Transferred To Miami

At our last convention in September of 1948, the city of Houston, Texas was selected as the city for our 1950 convention. In spite of the concerted efforts of the Houston local unions and your International Office, it develops that because of insufficient hotel accommodations, Houston will be unable to accommodate the convention.

Council Acts

Therefore, at the December meeting of your International Executive Council, in accordance with Article II, Sections 2 and 3 of our Constitution, the Council selected Miami, Florida, as the convention city.

The convention will open in Miami on Monday, October 16, 1950. Further details will be announced in the next issue of the JOURNAL in which the minutes of the Executive Council meeting will appear.

Gompers Honored



The Samuel Gompers 3-cent commemorative stamp, honoring the great, early-day American Federation of Labor leader, will be placed on sale at post offices on January 27. Ask for the "Gompers stamp" the next time you visit your post office. The stamp, in purple, is one of the "Famous Americans" series.

Abe Lincoln - Man of the People

Lincoln has been called a man of the people. He was a man of the people—the laboring people. All who were downtrodden or depressed could look to Lincoln and find understanding and hope. If Lincoln were alive today he surely would be a champion of organized labor. He would have made a splendid union labor leader.

Here are a few quotes from his writings and speeches taken at random which prove him to be a man—of and for the people.

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

"As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden on to the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race."

"Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

"In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve."

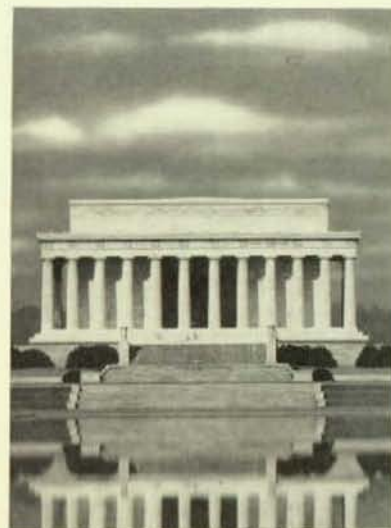
"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

"This is a world of compensation and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, they cannot long retain it."

"I never knew a man who wished himself to be a slave. Consider if you know any good thing that no man desires for himself."

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

"My faith in the proposition that each man should do precisely as he



The simple dignity of Abraham Lincoln is reflected in the architecture of the Memorial to him in Washington, D. C., here reflected on the surface of the Reflecting Pool which lies between it and the Washington Monument.

pleases with all which is exclusively his own, lies at the foundation of the sense of justice there is in me. I extend the principle to communities of men as well as to individuals. I so extend it because it is politically wise, as well as naturally just: politically wise in saving us from broils about matters which do not concern us."

"I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burden."

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

"Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

"Among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and—they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost."

"It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies."

KNOW YOUR
A. F. of L.

The GARMENT WORKERS' Story



AMERICAN women and children have long held the distinction of being the best dressed in the world. Behind the beautifully-dressed Hollywood glamor girl, the radiantly-clothed society deb, the neat, trim young business woman, the homemaker in her fresh cotton house frock, the little school girl in her starched pinafore and blouse, stands a vast army of working men and women who labor daily to keep them all clothed in smart comfort. These are the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and this is their story.

Spectacular Success

Of all the interesting stories of the rises of workers, recorded in annals of A.F. of L. history, that of the Garment Workers is perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most spectacular, for their union lifted them out of the degradation and misery of the worst sweat shops the world has ever known and put them in clean sanitary working places with de-

cent pay and reasonable hours, and in addition provided vacations and health benefits and education for them.

To realize just how far the Garment Workers have come, our readers must realize from whence they have come.

In the early days, while conditions in what were known as "inside" shops—regular factories where garments were made—were deplorable, it was the "outside" shops which created conditions so terrible that it is hard in these days and times to realize that they ever existed. The "outside" or contract shop sprang out of the system whereby the large manufacturer, the owner of the "inside" shop, farmed out the garments which were designed and cut out in his shop, to be sewn elsewhere. The "outside" manufacturer agreed to do each lot at so much per garment. There was no standardization of prices or wages or shop conditions. Destitute people, particularly poor immigrants, were glad to perform any kind of work

to get a little money to keep body and soul together and so the law of the jungle became the law of the day in these places.

Contractor System

The outside contractor system spread and competition grew to a frenzied pitch. After a while the inside manufacturer no longer accepted competitive bids. He just set a low—pitifully low—price, and some contractor always snapped it up eagerly and his poor downtrodden workers took another cut. Wages were terrible. In the latter 1880's women cloakmakers, working indefinite hours earned as little as three and a half dollars a week. In some sectors 15 cents was all that was paid for making a whole cloak, lining, trimming and all.

Often workers had to pay for the use of their sewing machines and when they were electrified they had to pay for the power to run them. In some places there was a system of fines which still further reduced the poor garment workers'

I.L.G.W.U. activities for its membership are famous. At right, English classes are held to prepare recent immigrants for citizenship. Below, a worker gets an eye examination, and, at lower right, Unity House, the union's recreation center.



wages. For instance a report from the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in 1890 reports that before new spools of silk for sewing were given out, the old empty spools had to be returned and if one was lost a fine of 50 cents had to be paid.

There was just no regulation of hours of work at all. In slack seasons, 14 and 15 hours was the normal day. In busy seasons, people simply worked to the point of exhaustion. Sometime after midnight, workers, men and women alike, would snatch a few hours rest, often sleeping on their "bundles" right in the shop.

3-Way Menace

And those shops! They were located in the low slum areas in the larger cities where the people lived. They were filthy, not only from the health standpoint but morally and socially as well.

Those in lower East side New York were the worst. A factory inspector for New York made the following report on what he termed a typical shop. The year was 1893.

"This was the shop of a cloak-maker, who used one room as a shop for his workers, while the

other three rooms were supposed to be used for domestic purposes only, his family consisting of his wife and seven children. In the room adjoining the shop, used as the kitchen, there was a red-hot stove, two tables, a clothes rack, and several piles of goods. A woman was making bread on a table upon which there was a baby's stocking, scraps of cloth, several old tin cans, and a small pile of unfinished garments. In the next room was an old woman with a diseased face walking the floor with a crying child in her arms."

Conditions in other large cities were only slightly less evil. "The Report of the Factory Inspector of Illinois for the year ending De-

cember 15, 1894," states two typical cases in Chicago:

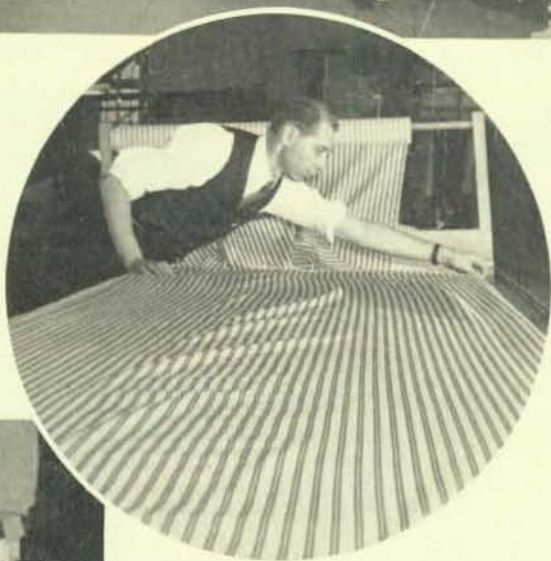
One was the shop of a certain J. Bernstein at 159 West Taylor Street. "This shop," writes the factory inspector, "is in the rear of the lot, over a stable; entrance by a narrow passage between houses in front of the shop; low-ceilinged and dirty, with bare brick walls; sink in room gives out a bad odor; gasoline is used in pressing; the odors from alley and stable coming up combine to make a stench unbearable alike in winter and summer; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs seven men, three women."

The other case was that of the shop of Peter Darwut at 549 West





ABOVE—Scene in stockroom of a New York garment maker. IN CIRCLE—A worker stretches cloth for cutting. BELOW—A pattern maker at work. Much skill is required for this work.



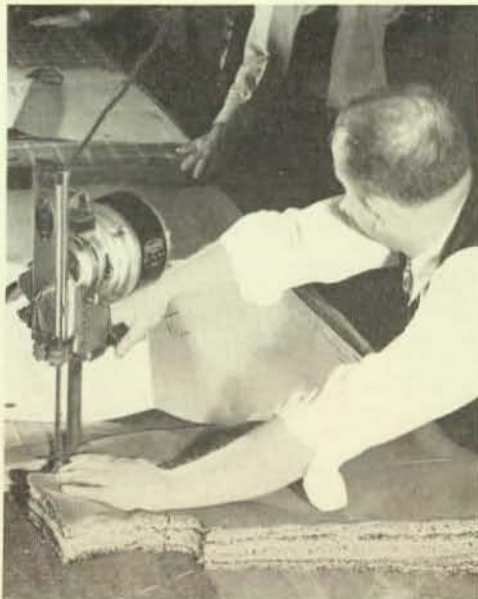
Nineteenth Street. "This place," reports the inspector, was found to be a home shop, in the basement of a tenement house, low, dark, and filthy; dimensions of work room were 14x14x7½ feet; two windows; room contained four machines, stove with fire in it, and four men, three women working; air was intolerably bad; folding doors were open between this shop room and the living room in which Darwut and wife sleep and eat and cook and keep boarders; the boarders (two) slept in low room off shop, unlighted, and unventilated."

Many times during the weary days of the 1880's and 1890's the garment workers attempted to unite in a national organization but always their efforts failed. Thus the turn of the century

found the garment workers, those who made the gorgeous clothes which adorned the belles of the "gay nineties," toiling in rat-infested garrets and cellars, in evil-smelling stables, crowded into dark hallways and bedrooms of tenement houses. Found experienced workers toiling 60, 70 and even 80 hours for a weekly wage of five or six dollars. The "learners" of the trade earned one dollar and a half to three dollars a week. It found workers paying for the use of sewing machines, thread and needles and even renting the chairs on which they sat to work. Worker was pitted against worker and poverty and disease were their heritage.

Founding Day

June 3, just one month and one day before celebration of our national Independence Day, in the year 1900, marked the beginning of independence and freedom for workers in the garment industry. On that day eleven delegates representing seven local unions and a total membership of 2,000 workers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, met in New York City to discuss the formation of a garment workers' union which would fight the tragic conditions and the injuries visited on workers in the needle trades. The delegates decided to form an industrial union in the women's garment trades and to call it the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Herman Grossman and Bernard Braff, both New York cloakmakers were elected president and general secretary-treasurer respectively, and a General Executive Board of five was chosen. The delegates voted a per capita tax of one cent a week. On June 23, a charter was issued to the I.L.G.W.U., which was to cover the entire women's garment industry. This gave the new union a good start and within a few months it had spread to other garment-manufacturing centers—San Francisco, Cleveland and Chicago. The new union made rapid strides and by 1903 had more than 10,000 members, half of which were outside New York City. In 1903 this



outside-New York element made itself felt at the convention in Cleveland when Benjamin Schlesinger, who was manager of the Chicago Cloak Joint Board, was elected president.

In that same year, severe depression hit our country. Employers seized upon the opportunity to launch an offensive against the unions. They banded together forming their own organization, the National Association of Manufacturers, and campaigned for the open shop. The I.L.G.W.U. suffered terribly from the injunctions and lockouts which had become the order of the day.

Time of Strikes

A number of bitter, unsuccessful strikes were waged in Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati in 1904. The union seemed to be on its last legs but the pioneers who founded it were made of hardy stuff and they did not abandon their organization. In 1907 strikes were conducted in Boston and New York which had a considerable measure of success. The strikers gained a 55-hour week and a two-dollar weekly increase.

Two years later the most spectacular strike ever carried on by workers in the needle trades took place in the shirtwaist shops of New York. It was known as the "Uprising of the 20,000" and had been made imminent by the degrading sub-contracting system

Shown in clockwise order: a cutter, whose skilled work commands high wages; women finishing buttons and loops; a sewer working on women's dresses; and, below, general view of New York garment factory.



which existed in many cities but was at its worst in New York. This strike won national prominence for the Garment Workers and their plight. While police and hired thugs beat up pickets daily, the general public, many newspapers, society groups and colleges expressed sympathy for the cause. The strike was settled February 15, 1910. It was by no means a complete victory for the union but it served to establish it on a permanent basis. The N.A.M. refused recognition, but 339 individual firms out of 352 in the association agreed to deal with the International. The strikers won a 52-hour week plus a wage raise and the companies further agreed to furnish all needles, thread and necessary appliances free of charge. And one more significant point—all strikers were taken back without question. It is easy to see the great significance of this strike. It was the first successful mass strike ever conducted in the needle trades and it revealed the vast potential power of an international union.

Not five months after the conclusion of the "Uprising of the

20,000," the "Great Cloak Revolt" broke out and 55,000 men and women were a part of it. It lasted 2 months exactly and ended in a tremendous victory for the cloak-makers and for the international. The strike was concluded in the famous "Protocol of Peace." The agreement provided:

Provisions Given

"For the installation of electric power in all plants for its free use by the workers; the abolition of all homework and inside sub-contracting; a six-day week of 54 hours with 10 paid holidays through the

year; weekly pay in cash; piece rates to be fixed by a joint committee of employers and the union, a maximum of two and a half hours overtime and that only during the busy season; the establishment of a Joint Board of Sanitary Control which was to supervise conditions in the plants; the preferential union shop, carefully defined; and finally, the establishment of a machinery for the conciliation and arbitration of disputes and grievances.

This "Protocol" was a stimulus to the whole organization. Within one year the City of New York



ABOVE—These women are sewing lace trim on what used to be called ladies' "unmentionables"—ladies' underpants, to you.



ABOVE—A veteran worker presses children's coats in an ILGWU shop. AT RIGHT—An inspector examines a woman's dress after it has come off the "assembly line."



was completely unionized. In Cleveland and Chicago, serious setbacks occurred by virtue of the courts lining up on the side of the employers but these setbacks were only temporary.

In 1911 a great tragedy proved another stimulus to the I.L.G.W.U. The Triangle Waist Company was located on an upper floor in a condemned loft building in New York City. A fire broke out and the workers were trapped high above the street with the exit doors jammed. One hundred forty-six of them were burned or jumped to their deaths. The entire nation was aroused to the need for factory inspection and safety laws and the I.L.G.W.U. redoubled its efforts to organize women in the industry.

Between 1910 and 1913 the International increased its membership from 30,000 to 90,000 and 80 percent of them were covered by protocol agreements. Then toward the end of 1913 another business recession set in and as was the case in the earlier history of the union and in fact in many of our international unions, this union dropped back. Strikes failed. Membership fell off and by 1914 the "Protocol of Peace" was on the way out.

War Days

During World War I the garment industry shared in the general war prosperity and the I.L.G.W.U. gained many new members as well as wage increases and shorter hours. The I.L.G.W.U. which had found itself somewhat stifled within the limits of the "Protocol of Peace," supplanted the "preferential union shop" in the cloak union contract with a full-fledged union shop. Other gains included a 49-hour work week and pay raises. In the waist and dress industry, a similar liquidation of the "protocol" took place. During the war, the Garment Workers, like other unions, worked long and hard to keep their industry on an even keel, but in May 1918, the Boston convention drew up a program of new economic objectives for its members with a 44-hour work week as its main objective.

When the First World War ended, there was a very brief period of prosperity followed by mass unemployment. We are all familiar with the attacks launched against unions, and the "open shop" drive which followed the War.

Roaring Twenties

The depressing economic conditions of the early 1920's also brought internal turmoil into the I.L.G.W.U. Beset from inside and out, it was a bad time for the Garment Workers.

In 1926, all the strength seemed to be drained out of the organization when a group of Communists gained temporary control of the New York Joint Board and launched a long, disastrous strike. When the strike ended, the treasury was empty and the union was seriously in debt. It was then that the influence of true union leadership was felt and Morris Sigman, Benjamin Schlesinger and David Dubinsky strove valiantly to reorganize the workers. Before the union had a chance to recover its strength and resources, the stock market crash of 1929 descended on a shocked country and brought with it the greatest unemployment era in the history of our nation.

In 1932, when David Dubinsky became President, succeeding Benjamin Schlesinger who had died, membership had dwindled to 40,000 and the union was deeply in debt.

David Dubinsky was a man imbued with optimism and determination. Things immediately began to take a turn for the better. Then came the New Deal and N.R.A. The Garment Workers made a rapid comeback and by 1935 there were 200,000 members in the International and most of the industry was organized. And what is more important, were the gains, extracted from an unwilling industry, it is true, but nevertheless obtained—the 35-hour work week in all main branches of the trade, increased earnings and arbitration machinery to settle disputes.

There is a little more of the history of the I.L.G.W.U. that we must record for you here.

When the Committee for Industrial Organization was brought into being inside the A.F. of L. and John L. Lewis took the lead in trying to organize the mass production industries, he was joined by the I.L.G.W.U. and shortly after the Garment Workers were temporarily forced out of the A.F. of L. In the fall of 1938 when the C.I.O. decided to become a rival union to the A.F. of L., the I.L.G.W.U. withdrew and shortly after returned to the ranks of the American Federation.

And that is the history of this colorful labor organization familiarly known as the Garment Workers. They have come a very long way—from a few hundred members with a treasury of \$30 in 1900, the union stands today on the eve of its golden anniversary, over 400,000 strong. Its assets are \$75,000,000, including trust funds, and its annual intake in dues is more than \$7,000,000.

35-Hour Week

The 35-hour week is the rule in most branches of the industry. Wages are good. Sweatshops are a thing of the past. The union now polices the shops and makes sure that sanitary conditions prevail. Union vacation funds are common, collected from payroll taxes paid by employers. Many locals provide sick benefits and maintain retirement funds. Union health clinics have been established in a dozen cities. The union, distressed by the tuberculosis, skin diseases and other ailments that harassed its people established its first health center—a two-room clinic—in New York City in 1913. Today the Union Health Center owns a 26-story skyscraper and treats some 200,000 patients a year.

In 1920 the I.L.G.W.U. built a vacation resort in the Poconos. Today, Unity House boasts modern accommodations for 1,100 guests, offers vacations to I.L.G.W.U. members at half the prevailing costs, is a modern, up-to-date, delightful summer resort in every sense of the word.

For years the I.L.G.W.U. has maintained educational centers in

(Continued on page 29)

CRITICAL ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS HELP SPEED EUROPE'S RECOVERY

OF INTEREST to members of the I.B.E.W. everywhere will be the story of the part that electricity is playing in the ECA's recovery program in Europe. Europe is desperately in need of greater amounts of electricity to run its factories, carry on mining activities and provide heat and light in its homes. It is encouraging to note that since the inception of the Marshall plan, power production has been noticeably increased and has become an important factor in recovery.

By the end of 1948, the first year of the European Recovery Program, total output of electric power was 65 percent higher than it was before the war.

Now, how is the Marshall Plan adding to power production in Western Europe? Chiefly by importing the important products—the copper and other metals vital in the production of turbines, transformers, tubes, filaments etc. so necessary to power production and also by forwarding the electrical equipment so necessary in the power production process.

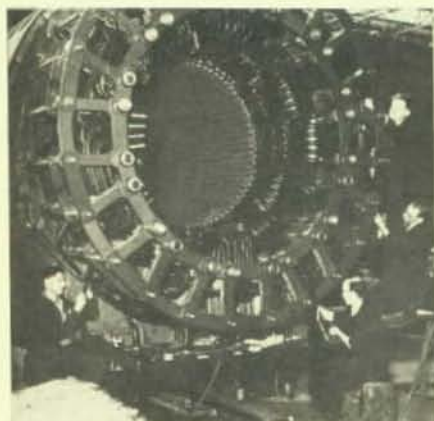
Even more important are the series of vast power projects being erected throughout Western Europe, many of them financed by Marshall Plan counterpart funds. One such project is a TVA-type development on the Rhone which will mean reclaimed land.



Paris's famed Arc de Triomphe can again be spotlighted for national holidays. Marshall aid is helping build and equip power plants in many ERP countries.



This scene is in France's most modern power plant, located at Harnes, and constructed entirely with American materials and machinery.



These workmen at Trafford Park, England, are completing winding of a 62,500 KW turbo-Alternator.



A load of electrical equipment goes aboard an American vessel at Baltimore as Marshall Plan cargo.



Scene above Austria's Moserboden dam, which will produce 600 million kilowatt hours when completed.

I.B.E.W. *on Film*



(Fourth in a series dealing with the work of the International Office.)



EVERY year at I.B.E.W. headquarters, thousands and thousands of feet of film are run, photographing records—your important records—literally millions of them. This is done so that no valuable file material will be destroyed and yet precious space, so much at a premium in Washington, will be conserved.

The Brotherhood has grown so rapidly in the past few years that file cabinets containing vital records, some of them so necessary to the security of our members' pension and death benefits, were over-running our headquarters building and some efficient method of saving space had to be devised. Therefore, in the fall of 1947, Microfilming was introduced into the International Office.

Great Space Saver

Before we tell you just how our Microfilming Department is set up and operates, and introduce you to the employees who prepare the documents, film our records, verify and file them, and perform the hundreds of duties necessary to

From top of page, scenes show: Mrs. Imogene Clark alphabetizing local union receipts prior to filming; Miss Cecilia Hoffman, supervisor of Microfilming department; and Mrs. Zella Williams and Mrs. Connie Finter, shown preparing receipts.



ABOVE—General view of the Microfilming department, with Miss Hoffman in foreground. RIGHT—Miss Patricia Knudsen feeds L.U. receipts into machine which films them.



BELOW—Mrs. Viola Barefoot executes certificate of authenticity.

preserve the I.B.E.W. records by this up-to-date method, we'd like to tell you a little about microfilming as a space saver.

Microfilming is a photographic system whereby documents, letters, membership cards, correspondence, certificates, dues receipts, etc., are reproduced on photo film. The film is reproduced on a negative 16 millimeters in width and stored in small reels. By this method a small reel of microfilm can preserve the contents of a whole case of correspondence.

The microfilm method we have adopted at your International Office is known as the Film-a-Record method and saves approximately 99 percent of floor space. The contents of 160 letter files can be stored in a 16 mm. Film-a-Record microfilm requiring the space of one letter file.

Millions of Exposures

During the two and a half years that the Microfilming Department of the Brotherhood has been in existence, literally millions of documents have been reproduced and filed away. They are clearly labeled and can be located in the file in a matter of a few seconds and run on the viewers for any supervisor

or employee who has occasion to check back through a file.

Hundreds of thousands of Death Benefit Applications, obligation cards, death claims, cancelled checks and correspondence have been photographed in the months since microfilming was installed.

Dues Receipts

On the day our photographer visited the department, the girls were working on dues receipts, and we were glad for we told you in our article, "Story of a Receipt" that we were going to show you what happened to that receipt from the time we received it in the "Morning Mail" until finally it is just a tiny blurb on a roll of film in the Microfilming Department.

The dues receipts, some 15 million of them are housed in 800 file drawers in 120 cabinets. After they are microfilmed the files showing these documents will occupy about 32 of the original 800 drawers they occupied before.

Now for a little insight into the nature of the work your microfilming employees perform. Since they were working on dues receipts when



we called on them and these are such important and familiar items to our members, we'll confine our work descriptions to their photographing.

Dues receipts are filmed and indexed by the year, month and day of the posting date on the receipts and they are arranged in local union order and alphabetically within the local union. Void receipts and applicants' receipts are placed at the front of each local's receipts. The recent receipts are arranged this way and are in alphabetical order when received in the Microfilming Department from

the posting department, but older receipts, those previous to 1946 often have to be rearranged and alphabetized. This is because, due to the heavy backlog of posting previous to that date, sometimes as many as 10 or 12 individual local reports were posted on the same date.

"Index targets" showing local union number, posting date and alphabetical range (A-D or D-H or A-Z) are made out and filmed at the beginning of the receipt group.

Must Be Legible

The next step in the preparation of the receipts for filing is the checking of the writing and the condition of the receipts. Any writing necessary to the identification of the receipts and which is too faint or illegible to be read after microfilming, is gone over in black ink. The edges are trimmed if in condition to cause trouble in the machine. Scotch tape is cut away if it can be done without damaging the receipt as scotch tape catches in the filming machines and causes them to jam. These prepared receipts are then placed in cabinets by posting date, in local order, and are ready to be microfilmed.

In the Microfilming Department

there is a rotating schedule whereby each girl works for a day or two on each operation—preparation of material, operating the Film-a-Record machines, checking filmed material on the viewers etc. This serves a dual purpose in that each girl knows all of the operations and the work does not become monotonous.

Two Machines Used

There are two Film-a-Record machines in the department. One of these is used exclusively for filming dues receipts and it is equipped with an automatic feed. The operator preparing to run a reel of film, assembles her receipts with their "index targets" and then sets up an "operation and inspection control sheet." On this sheet are entered the reel number, type of material, date and time started, operator's name, etc. An operator ordinarily films three reels of film a day unless she has an unusual number of bad receipts (those with ragged edges or disfigured with scotch tape.) Provision is made on the control sheet to show elapsed camera time and explanation of camera time lost if any.

Next, what are termed "microdex points" are figured. To facilitate indexing and for the convenience of those who have to refer

to the files recorded on the film, the approximately 6,000 images which may be filmed on each 100-foot reel, are run in groups of about 750, separated by a space on the reel and marked with microdex point targets numbered from one to nine. These points and their identification data are recorded on the control sheet. The machine has an automatic counter which facilitates the inserting of the microdex targets and entering the corresponding data on the control sheets.

Next the operator opens the machine, checks the footage of film in the camera, reloads if necessary, checks that lights are in filming position and connects the camera. Filming is then ready to begin. When Microdex Point No. 9, the last point on the reel is reached, filming continues until a buzzing of the machine indicates that the 100 feet of film have been used. A certificate of authenticity and an official letter of intent and purpose for the filming of the records are then made out by the operator and filmed on the reel.

Developing Work

The reel is then removed, placed in a properly identified box and sent to the laboratories for developing. The dates from control sheets and boxes of exposed film

BELOW—Rolls of developed film are put on the viewers and checked before they are okayed for filing. Here Mrs. Connie Finter checks roll of local union receipts. RIGHT—Mrs. Anna Simmons turns over rolls of exposed film to Calvert Lowry who will deliver them to developers.



*BELOW: Mrs. Marie Greer operating machine which splices rolls of film after additions or corrections have been inserted.
RIGHT: Mrs. Virginia Fritz boxing rolls of developed film and labeling them for filing.*



BELOW: Mrs. Irene Phillips, who files film after it has been viewed, checked, spliced, labeled and marked okay for filing.

are entered on a master control sheet.

When the developed reel is returned it is filed until the girls who are working as "reviewers" are ready for it. It is then placed on a viewer in the dark room and the filmed identification compared with the data on the control sheet. All the dues receipts on the film are checked individually with the actual receipts to guard against any possible omission or illegibility. The reviewer identifies any documents to be refilmed on the control sheet and notes the nature of the defect. The retakes are then taken and spliced to the original film. All this is recorded on the control sheet.

Finally labels are made from the operation sheets and are glued to permanent storage boxes. The reels of film are then placed in them and filed.

That is the story of the Micro-filming Department. Eventually the clerical records of the entire Brotherhood will be recorded on film in this modern, space-saving way and kept in fire-proof cabinets which will preserve them for posterity.

(Continued on page 47)



Let's look at the Record!

... then make your
contribution to Labor's League

Nº 282000 SERIES A

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
1325 M STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date Feb. 1, 1950

Received voluntary contribution of \$ 2.00 from:

Name John F. Doe

Street 1234 Blank Street

City Anycity, N.Y.

ORIGINAL—To be given to contributor.

Richard Roe
Collector.

THIS February issue of your JOURNAL seems a most appropriate one in which to begin our political campaign, the opening gun in our fight to back A.F. of L. Labor's League for Political Education to the fullest extent.

We say the February issue is particularly appropriate because February is the month in which we celebrate the birth of two of our greatest heroes, Washington and Lincoln. Both Washington and Lincoln lived and worked and sacrificed to make our America the great country it is and to keep it free. And that is what all organized labor is likewise striving to do in this election year 1950.

The L.L.P.E. fund-raising drive to finance the 1950 political campaign activities is under way. We urge all our members to cooperate to the very best of their ability and send in their voluntary contributions just as soon as possible. As International President Tracy expressed in a recent speech—organized labor never wanted to enter politics—it was forced in to survive, but now that it is in, it is in to stay and do the job that must be done.

Votes and Money

Well, it takes votes to do the job that must be done—that is first and most important. But it takes money too, money for educational literature and campaign work—to help the friends who will help us.

At a conference of all local, state and national L.L.P.E. leaders in Washington last summer, it was recommended that every member of organized labor be asked to contribute \$2.00 to Labor's

League. One-half of all money so collected was to be sent back to the state from whence it came to be spent as the state and local leagues saw fit. The other half was to be retained by the national league to be used in those states and districts where labor does not have sufficient funds and where the campaigns are of particular importance.

\$2 Minimum

Two dollars was the amount recommended for the minimum contribution with the intention that \$1.00 go to the state and \$1.00 to the national league, thus eliminating all necessity for further local and state drives.

However, Brothers, and *this is important!* We need your contributions. Give what you can. If you can give *more* than the \$2.00, please do so and we shall be most grateful. If, however, you cannot afford \$2.00 in these days of high prices, give what you can. Every penny counts. The quarters, the fifty-cent pieces all add to dollars. Give any amount you can afford, it will be most welcome.

During the 1948 campaign the Electrical Workers contributed twice as much to Labor's League as any other international union. Let's not fall behind in 1950 but better if possible the record we set two years ago.

Now to get back to our voting. Secretary of Labor Tobin in a recent speech declared that "A mandate from the voters so sweeping that it can't be misunderstood," will be necessary in 1950 to wipe the Taft-Hartley Act off

the books and enact new progressive legislation.

T-H . . . a Blot

"The T-H Act is still a blot on the American escutcheon," Mr. Tobin said. "We have to make sure that the Representatives and Senators elected next year receive a mandate for Taft-Hartley repeal that they will have to make good in Washington. . . . That means that organized labor will have to be more active than ever on the political front."

Must Elect 20

This year, 1950, in November, organized labor will be given the opportunity to finish the job it started in November of 1948. According to voting records in the House and Senate we need only 15 more Congressmen and five more Senators on our side to repeal Taft-Hartley—plus keeping the Senators and Congressmen already on our side in Congress to fight for our cause.

We promised our members that we would keep them advised of the voting records of their elected representatives so they might know exactly how they measure up when it comes to voting on the issues which affect all members of organized labor.

On these pages we give you a partial picture of the Congressional scorecard for the first session of the 81st Congress.

The two votes recorded here surely may be considered test votes by which we know our friends and enemies in Congress.

Senate Voting Record:

Below is a brief explanation of the significance of the two key votes recorded on the following pages. Read these explanations and then see how your Senators voted.

TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS (to S 249)

1. LUCAS ANTI INJUNCTION AMENDMENT

June 28, 1949

Defeated 44 to 46

Yea = R

Rejection of amendment abolishing use of injunctions in so-called national emergency strikes. Clear vote for or against the use of injunctions and did not involve an expression for or against seizure or other means of settling disputes. When this amendment lost by 2 votes, it proved that T-H Act would not be repealed in Senate this session.

2. TAFT-SMITH-DONNELL OMNIBUS AMENDMENT

June 30, 1949

Passed 49 to 44

Nay = R

Substitution of major anti-labor provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in place of Thomas repeal bill. After this carried, only the first 9 lines of AFL-supported Thomas bill were left. No Senator who voted for this amendment can be considered a friend of labor.

81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes			
		Party				Party				Party				Party	
		T-H (Anti-Injunction)				T-H (Anti-Injunction)				T-H (Anti-Injunction)				T-H (Anti-Injunction)	
		1	2			1	2			1	2			1	2
ALABAMA				FLORIDA				KENTUCKY				MONTANA			
Hill	(D)	R	R	Holland	(D)	W	W	Chapman ...	(D)	W	W	Eaton	(R)	—	R
Sparkman ...	(D)	R	R	Pepper	(D)	R	R	Withers	(D)	R	R	Murray	(D)	R	R
ARIZONA				GEORGIA				LOUISIANA				NEBRASKA			
Hayden	(D)	R	R	George	(D)	W	W	Ellender	(D)	W	W	Butler	(R)	W	W
McFarland ..	(D)	R	R	Russell	(D)	W	W	Long	(D)	R	R	Wherry	(R)	W	W
ARKANSAS				IDAHO				MAINE				NEVADA			
Fulbright ...	(D)	W	W	Dworshak ...	(R)			Brewster	(R)	W	W	Malone	(R)	R	R
McGlellan ...	(D)	W	W	(Miller deceased, Dworshak appointed 10/14)				Smith	(R)	W	R	McCarran ...	(D)	R	R
CALIFORNIA				Taylor	(D)	R	R	MARYLAND				NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Downey	(D)	R	R	ILLINOIS				O'Connor	(D)	R	W	Bridges	(R)	W	W
Knowland ...	(R)	W	W	Douglas	(D)	R	R	Tydings	(D)	R	W	Tobey	(R)	R	R
COLORADO				Lucas	(D)	R	R	MASSACHUSETTS				NEW JERSEY			
Johnson	(D)	R	R	INDIANA				Lodge	(R)	R	R	Hendrickson ..	(R)	W	W
Millikin	(R)	W	W	Capehart ...	(R)	W	W	Saltonstall ...	(R)	W	W	Smith	(R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT				Jenner	(R)	W	W	MICHIGAN				NEW MEXICO			
Baldwin	(R)	W	W	IOWA				Ferguson	(R)	W	W	Anderson ...	(D)	R	R
McMahon ...	(D)	R	R	Gillette	(D)	R	R	Vandenberg ..	(R)	W	W	Chavez	(D)	R	R
DELAWARE				Hickenlooper	(R)	W	W	MINNESOTA				NEW YORK			
Frear	(D)	R	R	KANSAS				Humphrey ..	(D)	R	R	Ives	(R)	R	R
Williams ...	(R)	W	W	Reed (Deceased)				Thye	(R)	R	W	Lehman	(D)	(Elected 11-8)	
				Schoeppel ...	(R)	W	W	MISSISSIPPI				NORTH CAROLINA			
								Eastland	(D)	W	W	Graham	(D)	R	R
								Stennis	(D)	W	W	Hoey	(D)	W	W
								MISSOURI				NORTH DAKOTA			
								Donnell	(R)	W	W	Langer	(R)	R	R
								Kem	(R)	W	W	Young	(R)	W	W

HOW TO READ THE RECORD:

W means VOTED WRONG, PAIRED WRONG
 R means VOTED RIGHT, PAIRED RIGHT
 — means NO VOTE, or GENERAL PAIR

81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes				81st Congress Senate Roll Call Votes			
		Party	T-H (Anti-Injunction)			Party	T-H (Anti-Injunction)			Party	T-H (Anti-Injunction)			Party	T-H (Anti-Injunction)
			1				1				1				1
			2				2				2				2
OHIO				RHODE ISLAND				TEXAS				WASHINGTON			
Bricker	(R)	W	W	Green	(D)	R	R	Connally	(D)	W	W	Cain	(R)	W	W
Taft	(R)	W	W	Leahy	(D)			Johnson	(D)	W	W	Magnuson ..	(D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA				SOUTH CAROLINA				UTAH				WEST VIRGINIA			
Kerr	(D)	R	R	Johnston	(D)	R	R	Thomas	(D)	R	R	Kilgore	(D)	R	R
Thomas	(D)	R	R	Maybank	(D)	W	W	Watkins	(R)	W	W	Neely	(D)	R	R
OREGON				SOUTH DAKOTA				VERMONT				WISCONSIN			
Cordon	(R)	W	W	Gurney	(R)	W	W	Aiken	(R)	R	R	McCarthy ...	(R)	W	W
Morse	(R)	R	R	Mundt	(R)	W	W	Flanders	(R)	W	W	Wiley	(R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA				TENNESSEE				VIRGINIA				WYOMING			
Martin	(R)	W	W	Kefauver	(D)	R	R	Byrd	(D)	W	W	Hunt	(D)	R	R
Myers	(D)	R	R	McKellar	(D)	R	R	Robertson ...	(D)	W	W	O'Mahoney ..	(D)	R	R

House of Representatives Voting Record:

Below is a brief explanation of the significance of two most important key votes recorded on the following pages. Read these explanations and then see how your Representatives voted.

TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS (to HR 2032)

1. WOOD BILL

May 3, 1949

Passed 217-203

Nay = R

Substitution of anti-labor bill closely resembling Taft-Hartley in place of labor-backed Levison repealer. Halleck (R, Ind.) credited as author; Wood (D, Ga.) introduced substitute to get Dixiecrat support. This vote revealed clearly that House would not repeal Taft-Hartley Act.

2. RECOMMITTAL OF WOOD BILL

May 4, 1949

Passed 212-209

Yea = R

Recommittal of anti-labor substitute back to committee. This was a vote to kill Wood Bill. No Representative who voted against recommitment can be considered a friend of labor.

81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes					81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes					81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes					81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes				
		Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommitment)			Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommitment)			Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommitment)		
ALABAMA					ALABAMA—Cont.					ARIZONA					CALIFORNIA—Cont.				
Andrews ..	D.	3	W	W	Elliot	D.	7	R	R	Murdock ..	D.	AL	R	R	Bramblett ..	R.	11	W	W
Battle	D.	9	W	W	Grant	D.	2	W	W	Patten ...	D.	AL	R	R	Douglas ..	D.	14	R	R
Boykin	D.	1	W	W	Hobbs	D.	4	W	W	ARKANSAS					Doyle	D.	18	R	R
deGraffen-					Jones	D.	8	R	R	Gethings ..	D.	1	W	W	Engle	D.	2	R	R
ried	D.	6	—	—	Rains	D.	5	R	R	Harris	D.	7	W	R	Havener ..	D.	4	R	R
										Hays	D.	5	W	R	Hinshaw ..	R.	20	W	W
										Mills	D.	2	R	R	Holifield ..	D.	19	R	R
										Norrell ...	D.	6	W	R	Jackson ...	R.	16	W	W
										Tackett ...	D.	4	W	R	Johnson ..	R.	3	W	W
										Trimble ...	D.	3	R	R	King	D.	17	R	R
										CALIFORNIA					McDonough ..	R.	15	W	W
										Allen	R.	7	W	W	McKinnon ..	D.	23	R	R
										Anderson ..	R.	8	W	W	Miller	D.	6	R	R
															Nixon	R.	12	W	W
															Phillips ...	R.	22	W	W

HOW TO READ THE RECORD:

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R means VOTED RIGHT, PAIRED RIGHT

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81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes				81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes				81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes				81st Congress House of Representatives Roll Call Votes			
Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)	Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)	Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)	Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)
CALIFORNIA—Cont.				ILLINOIS—Cont.				MAINE				MISSOURI			
Poulson	R. 13	W	W	McMillen	R. 22	W	W	Fellows	R. 3	W	W	Bolling	D. 5	R	R
Scudder	R. 1	W	W	O'Brien	D. 6	R	R	Hale	R. 1	W	W	Cannon	D. 9	R	R
Sheppard	D. 21	R	R	O'Hara	D. 2	R	R	Nelson	R. 2	W	W	Carnahan	D. 8	R	R
Shelley	D. 5			Price	D. 25	R	R	MARYLAND				Christopher	D. 6	R	R
(Elected 11/8/49)				Reed	R. 14	W	W	Beall	R. 6	W	W	Irving	D. 4	R	R
Werdell	R. 10	W	W	Sabath	D. 7	R	R	Bolton	D. 2	W	R	Jones	D. 10	R	R
White	D. 9	R	R	Simpson	R. 20	W	W	Fallon	D. 4	W	R	Karst	D. 12	R	R
COLORADO				Velde	R. 18	W	W	Garmatz	D. 3	R	R	Karstan	D. 13	R	R
Aspinall	D. 4	R	R	Vursell	R. 24	W	W	Miller	R. 1	W	W	Magee	D. 1	R	R
Carroll	D. 1	R	R	Yates	D. 9	R	R	Sasscer	D. 5	R	R	Moulder	D. 2	R	R
Hill	R. 2	W	W	INDIANA				MASSACHUSETTS				Short	R. 7	W	W
Marsalis	D. 3	R	R	Crook	D. 3	R	R	Bates	R. 6			Sullivan	D. 11	R	R
CONNECTICUT				Denton	D. 8	R	R	(Deceased 11/1)				Welch	D. 3	R	R
Lodge	R. 4	W	W	Halleck	R. 2	W	W	Donohue	D. 4	R	R	MONTANA			
McGuire	D. 3	R	R	Harden	R. 6	W	W	Furcolo	D. 2	R	R	D'Ewart	R. 2	W	W
Patterson	R. 5	R	W	Harvey	R. 10	W	W	Goodwin	R. 8	W	W	Mansfield	D. 1	R	R
Ribicoff	D. 1	R	R	Jacobs	D. 11	R	R	Herter	R. 10	W	W	NEBRASKA			
Sadlak	R. AL	W	W	Kruse	D. 4	R	R	Heseltun	R. 1	W	W	Curtis	R. 1	W	W
Woodhouse	D. 2	R	R	Madden	D. 1	R	R	Kennedy	D. 11	R	R	Miller	R. 4	W	W
DELAWARE				Noland	D. 7	R	R	Lane	D. 7	R	R	O'Sullivan	D. 2	R	R
Boggs	R. AL	W	W	Walsh	D. 5	—	—	Martin	R. 14	W	W	Stefan	R. 3	W	W
FLORIDA				Wilson	R. 9	W	W	McCormack	D. 12	R	R	NEVADA			
Bennett	D. 2	R	R	IOWA				Nicholson	R. 9	W	W	Baring	D. AL	R	R
Herlong	D. 5	W	R	Cunningham	R. 5	W	R	Philbin	D. 3	R	R	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Peterson	D. 1	W	R	ham	R. 6	W	R	Rogers	R. 5	W	W	Cotton	R. 2	W	W
Rogers	D. 6	W	W	Dolliver	R. 3	R	R	Wigglesworth	R. 13	W	W	Morrow	R. 1	W	W
Sikes	D. 3	R	R	Gross	R. 8	W	W	MICHIGAN				NEW JERSEY			
Smathers	D. 4	R	R	Hoeven	R. 7	W	W	Bennett	R. 12	R	R	Addonizio	D. 11	R	R
GEORGIA				Jensen	R. 4	W	W	Blackney	R. 6	W	W	Auchincloss	R. 3	W	W
Brown	D. 10	W	W	LeCompte	R. 1	W	W	Crawford	R. 8	W	W	Canfield	R. 8	R	R
Camp	D. 4	W	W	Martin	R. 2	W	W	Dingell	D. 15	R	R	Case	R. 6	R	R
Cox	D. 2	W	W	Talle	R. 2	W	W	Dondero	R. 17	W	W	Eaton	R. 5	W	W
Davis	D. 5	W	W	KANSAS				Engel	R. 9	R	R	Hand	R. 2	W	W
Lanham	D. 7	R	R	Cole	R. 1	W	W	Ford	R. 5	W	W	Hart	D. 14	R	R
Pace	D. 3	W	W	Hope	R. 5	W	W	Hoffman	R. 4	W	W	Howell	D. 4	R	R
Preston	D. 1	W	W	Meyer	R. 3	W	W	Lesinski	D. 16	R	R	Keon	R. 12	W	W
Vinson	D. 6	W	W	Rees	R. 4	W	W	Michener	R. 2	W	W	Norton	D. 13	R	R
Wheeler	D. 8	W	W	Scrivner	R. 2	W	W	O'Brien	D. 13	—	R	Rodino	D. 10	R	R
Wood	D. 9	W	W	Smith	R. 6	W	W	Potter	D. 11	W	W	Thomas	R. 7	—	W
IDAHO				KENTUCKY				Rabaut	D. 14	R	R	Towe	R. 9	W	W
Sanborn	R. 2	W	W	Bates	D. 8	R	R	Sadowski	D. 1	R	R	Wolverton	R. 1	W	W
White	D. 1	R	R	Chelf	D. 4	R	R	Shafer	R. 3	W	W	NEW MEXICO			
ILLINOIS				Golden	R. 9	R	R	Wolcott	R. 7	W	W	Fernandez	D. AL	R	R
Allen	R. 16	W	W	Gregory	D. 1	W	W	Woodruff	R. 10	W	W	Miles	D. AL	R	R
Arends	R. 17	W	W	Morton	R. 3	W	W	MINNESOTA				NEW YORK			
Bishop	R. 26	R	R	Perkins	D. 7	R	R	Andersen	R. 7	W	W	Buckley	D. 25	R	R
Buckley	D. 4	R	R	Spence	D. 5	R	R	Andresen	R. 1	W	W	Byrne	D. 32	R	R
Chesney	D. 11	R	R	Underwood	D. 6	R	R	Blatnik	D. 8	R	R	Celler	D. 15	R	R
Chipfield	R. 19	W	W	Whitaker	D. 2	—	R	Hagen	R. 9	W	W	Clemente	D. 4	R	R
Church	R. 13	W	W	LOUISIANA				Judd	R. 5	W	W	Cole	R. 39	W	W
Dawson	D. 1	R	R	Allen	D. 8	R	R	Marshall	D. 6	R	R	Coudert	R. 17	W	W
Gordon	D. 8	R	R	Boggs	D. 2	R	R	McCarthy	D. 4	R	R	Davies	D. 35	R	R
Gorski	D. 5	R	R	Brooks	D. 4	W	W	O'Hara	R. 2	W	W	Delaney	D. 6	R	R
Hoffman	R. 10	W	W	Hebert	D. 1	W	W	Wier	D. 3	R	R	Dollinger	D. 24	R	R
Jenison	R. 23	W	W	Larcade	D. 7	W	W	MISSISSIPPI				Gamble	R. 28	W	W
Jonas	R. 12	W	W	Morrison	D. 6	R	R	Abernethy	D. 4	W	W	Gorski	D. 44	R	R
Linehan	D. 3	R	R	Passman	D. 5	W	W	Colmer	D. 6	W	W	Gwinn	R. 27	W	W
Mack	D. 21	R	R	Willis	D. 3	W	W	Rankin	D. 1	W	W	Hall, E. A.	R. 37	W	W
Mason	R. 15	W	W					Whitten	D. 2	W	W				
								Whittington	D. 3	W	W				
								Williams	D. 7	W	W				
								Winstead	D. 5	W	W				

81st Congress
House of
Representatives
Roll Call Votes

Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)
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NEW YORK (Cont.)

Hall, L. W.	R.	2	W	W
Heffernan	D.	11	R	R
Heller	D.	7	R	R
Javits	R.	21	R	R
Kearney	R.	31	W	W
Keating	R.	40	W	W
Keogh	D.	9	R	R
Kilburn	R.	34	W	W
Klein	D.	19	R	R
Latham	R.	3	W	W
LeFevre	R.	30	W	W
Lynch	D.	23	R	R
Macy	R.	1	W	W
Marcantonio	ALP.	18	R	R
McGrath	D.	26	R	R
Multer	D.	14	R	R
Murphy	D.	16	R	R
O'Toole	D.	13	R	R
Pfeiffer, J. L.	D.	8	R	R
Pfeiffer,				
W. L.	R.	42	W	W
Powell	D.	22	R	R
Quinn	D.	5	R	R
Reed	R.	45	W	W
Riehlman	R.	36	W	W
Rooney	D.	12	R	R
Roosevelt	D.	20		
(Elected 5/17)				
St. George	R.	29	W	W
Taber	R.	38	W	W
Tauriello	D.	43	R	R
Taylor	R.	33	W	W
Wadsworth	R.	41	W	W

NORTH

CAROLINA

Barden	D.	3	W	W
Bonner	D.	1	W	W
Bulwinkle	D.	11	W	W
Carlye	D.	7	W	W
Chatham	D.	5	W	W
Cooley	D.	4	R	R
Deane	D.	8	R	R
Doughton	D.	9	W	W
Durham	D.	6	W	W
Jones	D.	10	R	R
Kerr	D.	2	W	W
Redden	D.	2	W	W

NORTH DAKOTA

Burdick	R.	AL	R	R
Lemke	R.	AL	R	R

OHIO

Bolton	R.	22	W	W
Breen	D.	3	R	R
Brehm	R.	11	R	R

81st Congress
House of
Representatives
Roll Call Votes

Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)
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OHIO (Cont.)

Brown	R.	7	W	W
Burke	D.	9	R	R
Clevenger	R.	5	—	W
Crosser	D.	21	R	R
Elston	R.	1	W	W
Feighan	D.	20	R	R
Hays	D.	18	R	R
Huber	D.	14	R	R
Jenkins	R.	10	W	W
Kirwan	D.	9	R	R
McCulloch	R.	4	W	W
McGregor	R.	17	W	W
McSweeney	D.	16	R	R
Polk	D.	6	R	R
Secrest	D.	15	R	R
Smith	R.	8	—	W
Vorys	R.	12	W	W
Wagner	D.	2	R	R
Weichel	R.	13	W	W
Young	D.	AL	R	R

OKLAHOMA

Albert	D.	3	R	R
Gilmer	D.	1	R	R
Monroney	D.	5	R	R
Morris	D.	6	R	R
Steed	D.	4	R	R
Stigler	D.	2	R	R
Wickersham	D.	7	R	R
Wilson	D.	8	R	R

OREGON

Angell	R.	3	R	R
Ellsworth	R.	4	W	W
Norblad	R.	1	W	W
Stockman	R.	2	W	W

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett	D.	1	R	R
Buchanan	D.	33	R	R
Cavalcante	D.	23	R	R
Chudoff	D.	4	R	R
Corbett	R.	30	R	R
Dague	R.	9	W	W
Davenport	D.	29	R	R
Eberharter	D.	32	R	R
Fenton	R.	12	W	W
Flood	D.	11	R	R
Fulton	R.	31	R	W
Gavin	R.	19	W	W
Gillette	R.	14	W	W
Graham	R.	25	W	W
Granahan	D.	2	R	R
Green	D.	5	R	R
James	R.	7	W	W
Kearns	R.	28	W	W
Kelley	D.	27	R	R
Kunkel	R.	18	W	W

81st Congress
House of
Representatives
Roll Call Votes

Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)
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PENNSYLVANIA (Cont.)

Lichenwalter	R.	8	W	W
Lind	D.	21	R	R
McConnell	R.	16	W	W
Morgan	D.	24	R	R
O'Neill	D.	10	R	R
Rhodes	D.	13	R	R
Rich	R.	15	W	W
Saylor	R.	26		
(Elected 9/13)				
Scott,				
Hardie	R.	3	W	W
Scott,				
Hugh	R.	6	W	W
Simpson	R.	17	W	W
Van Zandt	R.	22	W	W
Walter	D.	20	R	R

RHODE ISLAND

Fogarty	D.	2	R	R
Forand	D.	1	R	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bryson	D.	4	W	W
Hare	D.	3	W	W
McMillan	D.	6	W	W
Richards	D.	5	W	W
Rivers	D.	1	W	W
Sims	D.	2	R	R

SOUTH DAKOTA

Case	R.	2	W	W
Lovre	R.	1	W	W

TENNESSEE

Cooper	D.	9	R	R
Davis	D.	10	W	W
Evins	D.	5	W	R
Frazier	D.	3	R	R
Gore	D.	4	R	R
Jennings	R.	2	W	W
Murray	D.	8	W	W
Phillips	R.	1	R	R
Priest	D.	6	R	R
Sutton	D.	7	R	R

TEXAS

Beckworth	D.	3	R	R
Bentsen	D.	15	W	W
Burleson	D.	17	R	R
Combs	D.	2	R	R
Fisher	D.	21	W	W
Gossett	D.	13	W	W
Kilday	D.	20	W	W
Lucas	D.	12	W	W
Lyle	D.	14	R	R
Mahon	D.	19	W	W
Patman	D.	1	R	R

81st Congress
House of
Representatives
Roll Call Votes

Party	District	T-H (Wood bill)	T-H (Recommittal)
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TEXAS—Cont.

Pickett	D.	7	W	W
Poage	D.	11	W	W
Rayburn	D.	4(Speaker)		
Regan	D.	16	W	W
Teague	D.	6	W	W
Thomas	D.	8	R	R
Thompson	D.	9	R	R
Thornberry	D.	10	R	R
Wilson	D.	5	W	W
Worley	D.	18	R	R

UTAH

Bosone	D.	2	R	R
Granger	D.	1	R	R

VERMONT

Plumley	R.	AL	W	W
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VIRGINIA

Abbitt	D.	4	W	W
Bland	D.	1	W	W
Burton	D.	6	W	W
Fugate	D.	9	R	R
Gary	D.	3	W	W
Hardy	D.	2	W	R
Harrison	D.	7	W	W
Smith	D.	8	W	W
Stanley	D.	5	W	W

WASHINGTON

Holmes	R.	4	W	W
Horan	R.	5	W	W
Jackson	D.	2	R	R
Mack	R.	3	R	R
Mitchell	D.	1	R	R
Tollefson	R.	6	R	R

WEST VIRGINIA

Bailey	D.	3	R	R
Burnside	D.	4	R	R
Hedrick	D.	6	R	R
Kee	D.	5	R	R
Ramsay	D.	1	R	R
Staggers	D.	2	R	R

WISCONSIN

Biemiller	D.	5	R	R
Byrnes	R.	8	W	W
Davis	R.	2	W	W
Hull	R.	9	R	R
Keefe	R.	6	W	W
Murray	R.	7	W	W
O'Konski	R.	10	R	R
Smith	R.	1	W	W
Withrow	R.	3	R	R
Zablocki	D.	4	R	R

WYOMING

Barrett	R.	AL	W	W
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CAPITOL GETS ALTERATION JOB

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ *Old Lighting System to Be Replaced*

EXTENSIVE improvements and alterations have recently been made in the House and Senate chambers of the Capitol, which, along with the Washington Monument, dominates the skyline of the nation's capital. The jobs, costing in excess of \$4,000,000, have afforded jobs to hundreds of skilled workers in the building trades, including members of Local Union 26, I.B.E.W.

The extensive electrical work has included installation of the latest type fluorescent fixtures in many of the smaller rooms surrounding the House and Senate chambers, and of numerous motors to drive new air conditioning equipment. Even the rooms occupied by members of the working press have come in for extensive face-lifting. Covering the Capitol during Washington's torrid summer promises to be a somewhat easier task for members of the Fourth Estate, for air conditioning is among the improvements made in the press rooms.

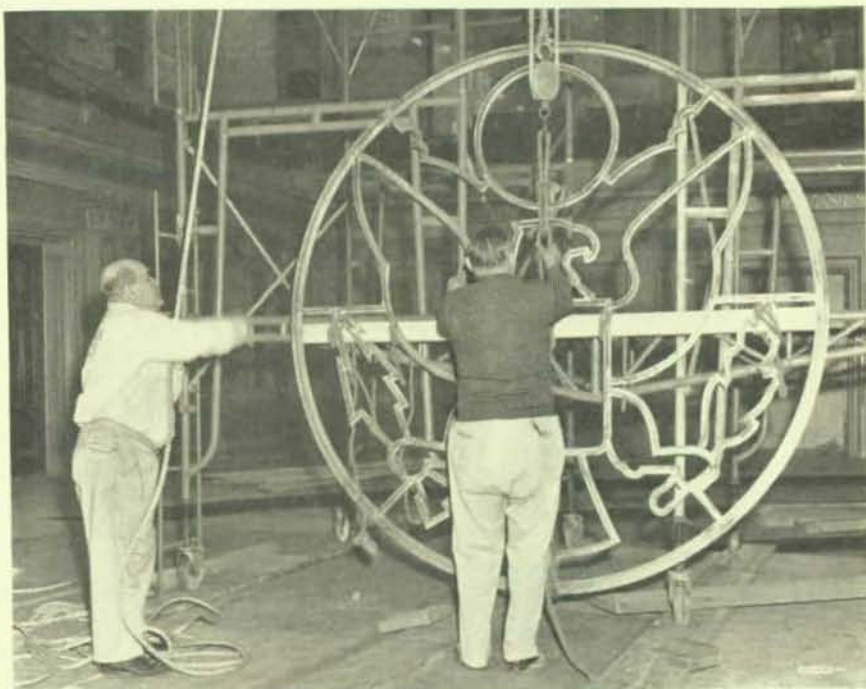
New Roofs Installed

The biggest jobs have been the installation of new roofs over both chambers of Congress. In 1940, the architect of the Capitol installed steel trusses over both chambers to support the dead weight of the flat roofs, for which the original framing had been installed in the 1850's.

Further jobs accomplished in the recent extensive renovation have included new seating for the House, and installation of marble wainscoting in the Senate.

Installation of the aforementioned electrical fixtures is but one phase of a long-range \$16,000,000 program of replacing and modernizing the lighting system of all buildings on Capitol Hill now supplied by the Capitol's own power system. This system will eventually be abandoned and power will be

(Continued on page 47)



ABOVE—Workers prepare to hoist a fancy example of the tube bender's art, representing the great seal of the United States, to the ceiling of the United States Senate. Below, members of L.U. 26 are shown installing fluorescent fixtures in Senate press room.



Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



The Labor Press

The labor press has a grave responsibility to the readers it serves. We are speaking here chiefly of journals and papers of international unions, though certainly every periodical parading under the banner of "labor" shares the responsibility of which we speak. The responsibility to which we refer is a composite of several things. First the labor press has the responsibility of keeping its people informed on issues of the day which affect their health and welfare. In this regard it has a responsibility to get the news which affects its people, to those people, and something more, it has a duty when at all possible, to report the news behind the news—what are the factors behind the stories? Who is pushing the button? It has a duty to bring to labor unionists the news from their angle, as bricklayers or bakers or carpenters or electricians. That is what the members are paying for and that is what they should get. It is our opinion that too many of our labor journals of today rely too steadily on "canned material" (the mimeographed or printed material sent out by news services and government bureaus) to fill their publications.

True, there are many labor papers and magazines with extremely limited finances, whose editors are forced to use much of this "boiler plate." However, we feel that whenever at all possible, labor unions should do their own editorial work. It follows that labor unions will never make much money on their publications but then that is not their purpose and if they are doing a good job of getting the right news to their people, in attractive, readable form, they should not be making money on the enterprise.

We have tried in the *Electrical Worker's Journal* to live up to the responsibility which we have stated here as belonging to the labor press. We know we have much to learn and have far to go, but we have set a goal and will keep striving. And our press correspondents are helping us a great deal. Their contributions, original, wholly "non-canned" have added much to our *Journal* through the years and we are grateful.

We hope in the months ahead to bring you material you want to read in your *Journal* and live up to the responsibility which we believe is both the heritage and duty of every labor publication.

Tribute

We pause in the midst of our editorial writing this month to pay tribute to a man who has just recently passed away—one who was our friend and the friend of every trade unionist in America. He has been called "the man who made America union-label conscious." We refer to I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A.F. of L. Union Label Trades Department and founder of the annual "Union Industries Show" which has taken on gigantic proportions in the past few years and which has done unlimited good in cementing relationships between management and labor and in promoting the sale of union label goods.

Mr. Ornburn, early in life, became an ardent advocate of the true principles and purposes of labor unionism. It was that zeal for labor unionism that motivated his life and to which he devoted his energies. The A.F. of L., and in truth the whole trade union movement, is better for having known I. M. Ornburn and his death creates a loss from which we shall not soon recover.

Point for Arbitrators

Professor William H. McPherson of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations posed a question in a recent article published in the *Arbitration Journal* which gives food for thought.

He asks if labor arbitrators should play "follow the leader," and he points to a growing tendency on the part of arbitrators to consider precedents in grievance arbitration cases. Professor McPherson analyzes the "doubtful benefits" and it is his conclusion that there are greater dangers than benefits in this new trend. He emphasizes that each case should be settled on its own merits and within the framework of the particular situation or else there is danger that arbitration will become more legalistic, more costly and less likely to yield an equitable ruling that will help to maintain good relations between the parties who must continue to live and work together.

Professor McPherson further points out that arbitrators' awards are not subject to appeal as are court decisions, and therefore "an inept award might be cited as well as an apt one."

The professor urges that arbitrators and parties

involved, recognize the dangers of considering decisions made in unrelated cases.

We feel that the professor's comments and recommendations are well taken. The I.B.E.W. has always urged and has always followed in its arbitration court, the Council on Industrial Relations, the policy of judging each case on its own merits. By following this policy and avoiding legalistic aspects of arbitration we feel more fair decisions have come from our Council and more harmonious relations between our employers and our members have been maintained.

Delayed - One Recession

The recession that everyone seemed to feel was on the way certainly didn't arrive in 1949. The United States Department of Commerce reports corporate profits reached a total of about 26 billion dollars last year and that net profits approximate 15 and a half billion. Further the department reports that \$8.4 billion will be distributed in dividends. And how do these figures measure up with regard to previous years?

In 1929 gross corporate profits totaled something short of \$10 billion. Only in 1947 and 1948 did corporations ever make more money than they made last year. And as for dividends—never did corporations have more dividends to distribute, the previous all high being \$7.9 billion in 1948.

And all though 1949 American business men were hurling epithets regarding "statism" and the "welfare state" and the disastrous results the Truman "Fair Deal" was having on free enterprise. To use a colloquialism which is also a bit of an understatement, "It ain't hurt them none!"

The New I. C. F. T. U.

An encouraged contingent of delegates from the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., elated with the feeling that comes from executing a good job, has just returned home to the United States—their mission—creation of a new worldwide organization of free trade unions—completed.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the official name of the new organization, was born in London during the days of the historic meeting November 28 to December 9. And this event ranks high in important events in world history for it is the successful culmination of the efforts of free trade unionists to break away from the World Federation of Trade Unionists which had merely become a puppet of the Soviet Union, and forge a new world instrument of their own.

The I.C.F.T.U. is no weak banding together of a handful of laborites. It was set up by some 250 delegates from nearly 50 countries and represents more than 50 million workers. It unites the free labor movements of Europe, North and South America, Africa, the Near and the Far East—reaching out

into all parts of the world. Its headquarters is to be in Brussels and its General Secretary is J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands. The I.C.F.T.U. is governed by a Congress of delegates from all unions which will meet every two years. In its constitution it sets the high aim "to support the right of all people to full national freedom and self-government and to champion the cause of human freedom and oppose and combat totalitarianism and aggression in any form."

Through this new federation, free unions of the world can work constructively all over two hemispheres to raise the standards of living of their people, work toward economic improvement in all the countries, repulse communistic infiltration and protect the freedoms which are every human being's right.

The establishment of this organization is a progressive step which should be hailed in joy by every American trade unionist.

*"Man, rouse your heart and mind,
and the long way will unwind
to peace for all mankind
in every nation.*

*Man, from your father's land
come forth today to stand,
hand joined in brother's hand,
World Federation!"*

—MARGARET HOVENDEN

Youth of Our Nation

A call to the nation has just been issued by the President of the United States. He has recently announced that late in 1950 a conference will be held in Washington, entitled the "Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth."

This is an interesting and heartening announcement. The four previous White House Conferences for Children held one each decade since 1909, accomplished such outstanding gains for the children of America as formulating the first child health and welfare standards this Nation had ever known, speeded up child labor legislation, stimulated creation of the Children's Bureau in the Federal Government and made other outstanding gains for the welfare of our American children.

The United States is the richest nation in the world. And just now it is richer in children than in any other period in its history. We now have 46 million children under 18 years of age. The world in which they are growing up is a complex one.

The President has thrown the conference open to all the people and has appointed a committee of widely representative leaders to direct the task.

We of the Electrical Workers hail this new White House Conference for Children, as a necessary, progressive measure and we ask our members to cooperate everywhere in aiding this conference in bringing greater opportunities to every child within the boundaries of our great Nation.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Editor: I was interested to see your account of the harmonic generator and oscilloscope in the November JOURNAL.

I wonder if any Brother could give me the "set-up" for an electric, "by sight" piano tuner or put me in touch with one who could.

M. COWPER-SMITH
225 Montreal Street
Victoria, B. C., Canada



The "Stroboconn," pictured herewith, is manufactured by C. G. Conn Ltd., Elkhart, Indiana. One of its uses is for piano and organ tuning. It enables anyone to measure pitch visually and to instantaneously see with definite accuracy, down to 1/100th of a semitone, exactly what tone is sounded. The Stroboconn definitely eliminates any question of intonation and is one of the most practical devices ever developed for the accurate and easily understood measurement of vibration frequencies.

One simply sounds the tone desired, looks at the correct sounding window in the Stroboconn and immediately sees the exact pitch of that particular

tone. If the tone is sharp, the pattern in the window moves to right. If the tone is flat, the pattern moves to left. All the tuner has to do is adjust the piano string until the pattern stands still.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Q. On a normal radio or TV circuit, how many PM speakers may be wired in series satisfactorily? How many and what sizes are generally regarded as being sufficient to give complete tonal rendition for home reception?

A. The addition of another permanent-magnetic speaker will cause an impedance mismatch for the output tube of set and give distortion. If two speakers are desired they both must be of the same impedance and for the best results they must be connected in parallel if the set has a pentode output tube and in series if it has a triode tube.

The addition of three speakers to that one of the set will balance the original impedance of the one speaker, provided all speakers are of equal impedance and then parallel groups of two speakers separately and series connect the two paralleled groups. Also three speakers and the use of a "dummy" resistor for the fourth speaker, connected as above for the four speakers, will give the same impedance match.

The number of speakers that one may wish to connect depends upon the power output of the set and the volume desired from the speakers without the use of an additional amplifier and also the quality of reception.

For complete tonal rendition the speaker should be of the caliber of a RCA model LCIA or employ the double speaker type. The quantity that may be connected is answered above, or by the use of "dummy" resistors to give the exact impedance required for the output tube, one may

connect as many as desired and the set will handle.

Q. Are feeders that are carrying alternating and direct currents allowed to be pulled in the same conduit? Also, are low voltage signal or bell wires allowed in with the light circuits?

A. Article 300, section 3011 of N.E.C. states: "Conductors of signal or radio systems shall not occupy the same enclosure with conductors of light or power systems except as permitted for elevators in sections 6216 and 6217." Also: "Conductors of light and power systems of 600 volts or less may occupy the same enclosure without regard to whether the individual circuits are alternate-current or direct-current, only if all conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage of any conductor within the enclosure."

The Electrical Code of the District of Columbia and certain other localities do not permit the running of AC and DC circuits in the same enclosure and so one should inquire of the electrical inspection office of his city what is allowed.

Q. The electrical conduits are being run underground in a Class I hazardous location from the panel that is located inside a non-hazardous building to the motors outside. Since a seal-off fitting is placed at the motor where the conduit comes out of the ground, isn't this a sufficient seal?

A. There should be another seal-off at the point where the feeders enter the building or before it enters the panel, as gases can leak through a faulty coupling and enter panel. Also Section 5015a3 states that, "In each conduit run leaving the Class I, Division 1 hazardous area there shall be no box, coupling or fitting in the conduit between the seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the hazardous area."

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Comment

EDITOR: In your November 1949 issue under Questions and Answers was a request for a formula for finding the wire size for a 25 horsepower 3-phase 220-volt motor with a specified drop of 3 percent over a distance of 300 feet. Your formula for 3-phase was Circular Mils =

$$\frac{10.7 \times I \times 2 \times L}{E}$$

this should have been multiplied by .866 to be correct for 3-phase as your formula is for two wire A.C. Most commonly used for 3-phase circular mils is the formula; CM =

$$\frac{18.7 \times I \times L}{E}$$

in which 18.7 is the constant (10.8 x 2 x .866) combined for quick use.

My reference was Croft's American Electrician's Handbook.

W. E. BINGHAM,
Venice, California

A. The table for the voltage drop in the Handbook, which prompted our answer, stated that it could be used for single phase 2 or 3 wire, 3-phase 3 or 4 wire incandescent lamp circuits; resistance type heating units; or unity power factor motors. The table had checked with the formula given in the November issue.

We are most appreciative for Brother Bingham's corrective formula for 3-phase, 3-wire circular mil calculations as we have always used the table for long runs. Therefore the answer to Brother Kelly's problem should have been 50,405 C.M. instead of 57,683 C.M. or Size No. 3 A.W.G. wire. Because Size No. 3 is not commonly made, Size No. 2 would be used in standard practice.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

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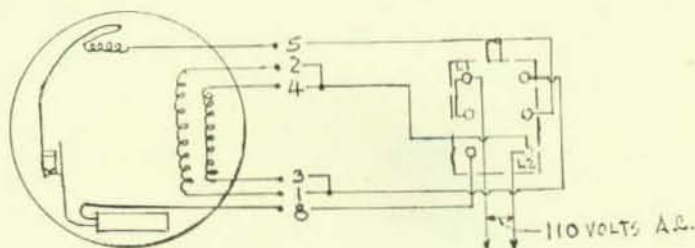
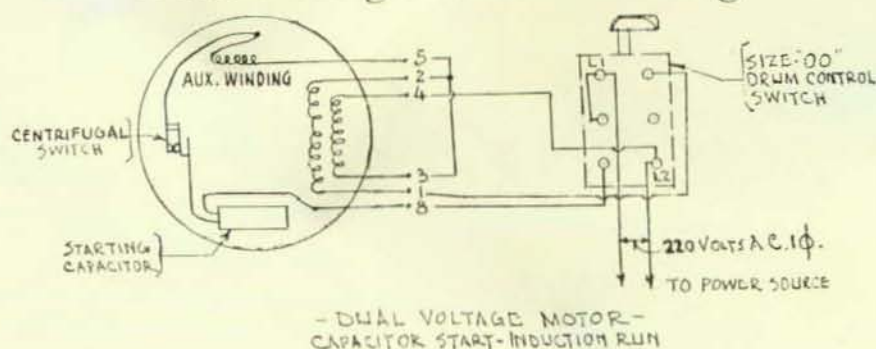
EDITOR: Reference is made to Brother Chaffe's article in the November, 1949, issue of the JOURNAL. He inquired just "why does Abbott's Tables recommend 2-300,000 C.M.—type 'RH'—per leg" for his 150 horsepower — 3-phase — 220-Volt Wound Rotor Motor or words to that effect. You not only erred with your own answer but failed to answer his "type RH" inquiry.

This is suggested as an answer but could also be in error "why Abbott's Tables" suggest this 300 MCM size. The motor's use is not known according to the data he gave relative to its duty. Let it be assumed then that his motor is rated "Continuous Duty." From Section 4312—you will note that the *minimum* current-carrying capacity is 125% of motor full-load current rating but the *maximum* can be up to 200% for Varying Duty. However, let it be further assumed that his motor falls into the 140% classification. The design and control of this type motor is such that it may be started with approximately the same current value as is the value of the full-load motor running current nameplate value. The conductor ought to be capable of carrying the maximum current that the O.L. protective device will allow to pass per Section 4309 wherein the O.L. setting is based upon the motor nameplate current rating or 376 amps. And per Section 4322-a-1 as amended by Section 4324, the O.L. setting is a maximum of 140% nameplate current value.

Thus,

376	Nameplate Rating
1.4	Max. % O.L. Setting
1504	
376	
526.4	Amps. O.L. Setting per leg

Dual Voltage Motor Winding



EDITOR: I would like to know if your office could send me a wiring diagram of a Sterling single phase motor (capacitor type) which can be used on a 3-phase drum control switch (forwarding and reversing type) so that the motor can be made to run forward and reverse on 220 volt or 110 volt hookup? Would appreciate it very much if someone could manage to draw one to be printed in the JOURNAL for the benefit of others also who may encounter such a problem.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,
South Gate, Calif.

Unfortunately the wiring diagram of a Sterling, single phase, dual voltage, capacitor type motor is not to be had at present. So we have substituted a General Electric motor of similar characteristics for use with the drum control reversing switch. The diagram appears above. By following similar connections in any type of motor one should be able to adapt the drum switch.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

In multiple of 2 conductors per leg:
 $526.4 \div 2 = 263.2$ Amps. per
Conductor

From Table 1:
263.2 Amps. calls for a 300,000 C.M.
Type 'RH'

If Type 'R' was used, from Table 1:
263.2 Amps. calls for a 400,000 C.M.
Type 'R' and not the 300,000 C.M.
that you have computed.

Brother Chaffee ought to pay particular attention to Section 3018 for his installation, too.

The suggestion made here is based upon the assumption that he intends to run only 3 conductors per conduit. If all six conductors are being installed in the same conduit, the Note 4, Tables I and II will alter this entire suggestion considerably.

Faternally yours,

C. W. LEWIS, I. O.

Brother Lewis' explanation for Abbott's Tables use of 2-300,000 C.M. type RH wire is indeed correct and we are grateful for his observation. Our reply was given only for his question, "Will 2-0000 wires per phase

be O.K.?" And so we showed him for the general usage of the motor as implied the minimum size feeder is 2-300,000 C.M. type R which is based on the 125% formula and which agrees with Chapter 10, Table 20 of N.E.C.

Brother Lewis' suggestion that the wire size is based on only three wires in one conduit is well proposed; since placing all six wires in one conduit would reduce the current carrying capacity of the feeder 80% and thereby require a larger size wire in each leg.

• • •

Container for Links

A weatherproof storage container for spare fuse links has been announced. The low-cost container, made of strong, durable aluminum, is equipped with a galvanized steel bracket for easy pole-mounting. By storing spare fuse links of the proper size at the cutout location, linemen can restore service more quickly in case of outages. The bright aluminum finish is readily visible from the ground.

With the Ladies



What's Your Philosophy?

ONCE years ago I heard a sermon by a foreign missionary that just about summed up the philosophy of life of every creature that lives on this old sphere of ours we call our world. Men and women in every country live according to a creed that falls roughly into one of three patterns. The *first* creed is that of the man or woman who says: "What's yours is mine, I'll take it!"

The *second* has the theme, "What's mine is my own, I'll keep it!"

And *third*, the creed of those blessed people we call unselfish "What's mine is yours, we'll share it!"

Code of Greed

There are a great many people who live according to that first code who are very wicked people—these are the thieves, and the murderers, who go ruthlessly through life taking what they want regardless of the rights and feelings of others, until the law or Divine Providence catches up with them. But there are many decent citizens of our country who live by this code, in a lesser degree of course, and are perhaps not even aware that they live by the same code that motivates the criminal element of our society. These are the people, who, while they do not actually take things illegally, are forever and eternally taking all they can get, from their families, from their friends, from their employers, from all with whom they come in contact, and give as little as they can get away with in return.

Think of how many women there are (and I cite women as an example here since this is the women's page, though they are certainly no more

frequent offenders than the males of the race) who make every demand possible on their husbands, for clothes and spending money, etc. draining the family resources to a low ebb to satisfy their own selfish whims, and yet neglect their household duties, keep a sloppy house, prepare slipshod meals, in other words, give as little as possible in return for all that they demand that their husbands give to them.

There are children who expect their parents to make all sorts of sacrifices to give them everything and yet do not even give courtesy and loyalty and obedience in return.

There are employees who demand the highest wages and best working conditions from their employers and yet never give a fair day's work in payment and as for loyalty and reliability, it never occurs to them that they owe these to their employer as part of the return for the salary paid them. And that works both ways too—there are employers who exact constant efficient work with no thought to an adequate return or happiness for their employees.

Yes, there are many people living according to the "criminal" code who are not even aware of it.

Code of Selfishness

Now what about the people who live according to Code No. Two? These are the folks who, in general live unto themselves, both giving and taking little. What they have in the way of worldly goods or talents they keep to themselves refusing to share with anyone. Often these persons, living in their own little world, while they give little or nothing, either of themselves in friendliness and kindness, or of their abilities and talents, or of their worldly possessions, take nothing either—missing the friendship, the helping hand, the know-how and knowledge others have and would be glad to share with them. These folks miss so much. They contribute little to life and get little in return from it. I think these are very sad people—for while they do little harm to others they miss so much of the fun and beauty and camaraderie of life by their selfish, self-centered attitude. Perhaps we're a little hard on

them for some of them may have come to live within their shell from shyness on their own part, and lack of understanding on the part of others.

Code of Love

Then there are the Number Three people—and thank the Lord there are so many of them—those with the philosophy, "What's mine is yours, we'll share it!" These are the people who give. They give their work. They do the best job they know how every day—whether it is as a housewife in the home, as a worker in the factory, as an electrician on the job, or a stenographer in an office. They give of themselves in many ways—by being friendly, by helping neighbors and fellow workers, by joining in community projects, by giving cheerfully through life, adding to the happiness of others by their kindly spirit. They give of their worldly goods too, giving to those in need, sharing what they have with friends and neighbors.

Give and Get

These are the people who put the most into life and reap their just reward, they get the most out of it too. Surely, adversity seems to follow them sometimes and hard luck often tracks their footsteps in spite of their goodness to their fellow men. But inside is a comforting peace which abides in the heart of every man and woman serene in the knowledge that he has done his best and has lived for somebody else besides himself.

Now's the time to stop and take inventory. Which of the three codes of philosophy is yours? Perhaps in

(Continued on page 30)



Your Government Bureau

IN THIS column this month we thought we'd tell you a little about the Government Bureau that more than any of the others, belongs to us, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The Women's Bureau was set up many years ago by Congress to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women—improve their working conditions—advance their efficiency—advance their opportunities for profitable employment. It employs a competent staff of workers who investigate and report on all these matters.

Clearing House

The Women's Bureau is a clearing house for facts on women workers. It is prepared to answer inquiries in such fields as employment of women; employment outlook for women; training; earnings of women; recommended standards for women's working conditions; women's labor laws, such as equal pay, minimum wage, hours; the legal status of women. Data on women in other countries is also available.

The Women's Bureau maintains technical and consultative services. Its workers draft legislation on such subjects as minimum wages and maximum hours, equal pay for equal work.

The Bureau publishes pamphlets and bulletins of value to women workers. It prepares articles and radio scripts and displays of charts, maps, and photographs of women employed in various types of work for conferences and meetings.

The Women's Bureau also provides speakers and discussion leaders wherever possible for conferences and meetings.

Women everywhere, and especially our union women, should become familiar with the services of this their own bureau, and take advantage of all that it has to offer. The services of the Bureau, as a function of Government, are without charge. For additional information write:

Women's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington 25, D.C.

• • •

Better Check Up

Woman on telephone: "I sent my little boy to your store for two pounds of plums, and I got only a pound and a half. Your scales must be wrong."
Fruit dealer: "My scales are all right, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?"

The Cookie Corner



COOKIE recipes always seem to be so popular with our readers that we are going to devote our whole recipe column this month to some of our special favorites. Cookies are the perfect lunch-box dessert, and after-school and before-bed snack with milk, so get busy mothers and please your family with any one or combination of the following:

PEANUT CRISPS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 cup finely chopped peanuts | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup sugar | 3 egg whites |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon almond extract |

Mix the peanuts, sugar, flour and salt thoroughly. Beat the egg whites until stiff. Add flavoring and then fold into the first mixture. Drop by small spoonfuls well apart on a greased baking sheet. Bake for about 15 minutes or until lightly browned, in a moderate oven. (About 325° F.)

SAND TARTS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 egg | 2 tablespoons granulated sugar |
| 2 cups sifted flour | Halved almonds or pecans |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | |

Cream together the butter and sugar. Beat the egg and add. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add to the first mixture. On a lightly floured board make a roll of the dough about 3 inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and let stand for several hours or overnight in the refrigerator. When ready to use, slice wafer thin with a sharp knife and sprinkle with a mixture of the cinnamon and granulated sugar. Press a nut in the center of each cookie. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 10 minutes, or until lightly browned.

SPICY OATMEAL COOKIES

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda |
| 1 teaspoon salt | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour |
| 2 teaspoons cinnamon | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups rolled oats |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup peanuts, chopped |
| 1 egg, unbeaten | 1 cup raisins |

Blend shortening, salt and cinnamon. Add sugar and molasses and blend well. Add egg and beat well. Sift soda with flour and add to creamed mixture. Add milk, oats, peanuts and raisins. Drop from tablespoon on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. (Makes 5 dozen cookies.)

CHOCOLATE ORANGE CRUNCHIES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 cup shortening | 2 cups sifted flour |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons salt | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda |
| 1 tablespoon orange rind | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts, chopped |
| 2 tablespoons orange juice | 1 eight-ounce bar of semisweet chocolate, cut in pieces. |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, firmly packed | (Leave in good sized pieces.) |
| 1 egg, unbeaten | |

Blend shortening, salt, orange rind and juice. Add sugar and cream well. Add the egg and beat. Sift the flour and soda. Add to the creamed mixture and stir well. Add nuts and chocolate and stir. Drop from spoon on greased baking sheets. Flatten with a glass covered with a damp cloth. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. (Makes 4 dozen.)

RAIL ELECTRICIAN'S INVENTION IS VALUABLE TROUBLE SHOOTER

BY JAMES W. CHEADLE
L. U. No. 362

It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention—or was it laziness? At any rate, out of one man's resentment of slow electrical trouble-shooting methods on B29 bombers in the South Pacific and later on railroad equipment, has come the "Electracer."

The Electracer is an amazing little electronic instrument with which the electrician can locate grounds, shorts, hidden conduit or pipe, and trace wiring in a matter of minutes, where hours were consumed when conventional methods were used. All of these things can be accomplished even when the wiring being worked on is hidden behind steel panels, bulkheads, in conduit, or buried in the concrete or the earth. The Electracer can also be used to locate open circuits where the wiring is not shielded by metal.

Weighs Nine Pounds

The Electracer is composed of a signal generator, an electronic receiver with headphones and a detachable probe for working in confined spaces. The total weight of the instrument is



The "Electracer" consists of the four parts shown, an electronic receiver with headphones and probe for work in confined spaces, and a signal generator.

nine pounds. It is entirely self powered and portable. The instrument is particularly adapted to railroad work and at present is used by several railroads in the Eastern United States. This article and pictures are based on the use of the Electracer at the Washington Terminal Co., Washington, D. C.

With more and more electrical equipment being added, the need for an accurate and speedy means of trouble shooting has increased accordingly. A grounded or shorted light fixture on a railroad passenger car can be located among any number of other fixtures in from five to 15 minutes.

The principle of such an operation in case of a ground is as follows: A signal from the signal generator is introduced from the grounded side of the main light bus bar or even at the main battery lead. Then with all the light switches in the "ON" position, this signal can be detected and heard with the electronic receiver and head-

phones. By following this signal it can be determined which switch, fuse, or wire is leading to the point of ground, and the signal can be followed on to the grounded fixture, *all without disconnecting any wiring.*

In the case of a shorted light fixture the signal is applied across the shorted circuit and then followed out to the loudest signal which will be at the shorted fixture. Locating a ground on a generator, motor, or charging receptacle under a railroad car is simply a matter of connecting the signal generator and walking around the car with the electronic receiver.

The Electracer is ideal for locating shorts and grounds on control wiring on Diesel locomotives. In an actual test an electrician with no previous experience on Diesels located three grounds on a Diesel locomotive with an average of 10 minutes for locating each ground.

Simple to Operate

The operation of the Electracer is not, as many people surmise, based on high frequency radio, radar or mine detector principles. It is much simpler than that. It is simple enough that the average electrician can operate it with no previous experience.

Its operation is based on two well known facts, one, that any electrical current flowing in a conductor of any kind produces a magnetic field around that conductor. Fact number two, that any voltage applied to any conductor produces an electrostatic field around the conductor that produces a condenser action with any other metallic object near by.

In case of a magnetic field, nothing but iron, steel or alloys of these metals have any appreciable effect on the field strength, and even the iron



A short circuit on panel board wiring can be easily and quickly located in the manner illustrated by E. L. Booth, an electrician's helper and a member of L. U. 362.

and steel does not stop this magnetic field, but may weaken it to a small degree.

Unfortunately the electrostatic or voltage produced field is not so reliable. It will not go through any metallic shielding and is greatly weakened by earth, water and many other non-metallic materials.

Knowing these elementary electrical laws, the next step was to design an instrument that would be selectively sensitive to either type of field. The receiver, or detector of the Electracer is such an instrument. With the flick of a switch the receiver will respond either to a fluctuating magnetic or electrostatic field, as the operator may choose.

The signal used is not high frequency, as we have found that even a frequency of 400 cycles per second is unreliable in this type of work. The signal generator by means of a heavy duty electrical vibrator produces about eight impulses per second, and has low, medium and high settings that provide low or high voltages, as may be needed for low or high resistance grounds or shorts. The heaviest current is produced on the low setting and does not exceed six amperes under any condition. The voltage produced, ranges from six volts on the low setting to 1200 volts on the high setting. Although the 1200 volts will shock anyone who accidentally contacts it, the shock is not dangerous and the power in it is not enough to damage the electrical circuit. The signal generator is powered by a six-volt lantern battery which is contained inside of its own case.

The signal when used for locating grounds on railroad equipment can be heard any distance from one to six feet away from the conductor even though the conductor is in steel conduit and behind steel paneling. The strength of the signal depends on the resistance of the circuit and ground connection. Grounds of 50,000 ohms have been located with the Electracer.

Different Settings

It will be noted that on grounds and shorts we operated on a magnetic field produced by electrical current flow, but when we have open circuits it is impossible to cause current to flow, so we must change our receiver over to the "Open Circuit" or electrostatic setting. As previously stated, an electrostatic or voltage field will not penetrate or pass any metallic barrier, so in case of an open wire in the ceiling of a railroad car in conduit, we would have to open each junction box and listen for the signal applied by the signal generator. In the case of exposed wiring the signal can be followed easily along the wire to the point of the open circuit, beyond which point the signal will no longer be heard, or will be greatly diminished. This open circuit



D. A. Wharton, inventor of the "ELECTRACER," traces down a ground on a motor operative valve. The electronic receiver can be used with or without the probe.

signal is very powerful with the signal generator set on "HI" position and can be heard at a distance up to 25 feet.

The receiver is an electronic instrument of a relatively simple and rugged construction. It is also battery powered by inexpensive and easily obtained batteries, one 1½ volt standard flashlight cell and one 67½ volt "B" battery, and as previously stated can be made sensitive to either a fluctuating current flow or voltage, the received signal being heard in the headphones.

The following are a few of the actual cases of trouble-shooting at the Washington Terminal Company of Washington, D. C.

Recently one passenger car developed a ground on a bracket fan circuit carrying five fans with individual controls for each fan. It happened that an Electracer was not available. Eleven hours were consumed cutting loose each fan, each switch and examining the wiring with no success toward clearing the ground. When it was possible to get an Electracer, the ground was located in 20 minutes in some old wiring that had run to a fan that had been removed at some time when the car was in the home shops. All of the cutting loose could have been avoided by using the Electracer first.

A shorted light fixture on a passenger coach was located, on a center light circuit carrying six fixtures, in 10 minutes.

On another passenger coach a ground on a baggage rack fluorescent fixture on a circuit carrying 10 fixtures was located in 15 minutes.

The Electracer has been used to trace out wiring on one occasion when a short had burnt several wires in two, in a duct containing many more wires under a dining car. By introducing a signal into the open end of the wire under the car the other end of the wire was identified easily and quickly in the electric locker with the aid of the receiver.

Point of Ground Shown

On many occasions the Electracer has been used to locate grounds on underground charging lines, both A.C. and D.C. The point of ground can usually be located to within one foot. This saves a great deal of unnecessary digging.

A vibration sensitive probe is available as an extra attachment for the Electracer. It is actuated by mechanical vibration on contact. This probe is very sensitive and is very valuable in the location of the exact source of mechanical noise on any mechanism, such as noisy bearings on motors, generators, air conditioning or ventilation blowers, diesel engines, etc.

Mr. Donald A. Wharton, a railroad electrician, and member of L. U. No. 362, I.B.E.W. is the inventor of the Electracer. Mr. Wharton has been assisted in the further development of the instrument by this writer, also a railroad electrician and member of L. U. No. 362, and George I. Martin a retired plate printer of L. U. No. 2, A. F. of L. as partners.

The "ELECTRACER" (price \$96.50) is engineered and distributed by:

Wharton Electronic Instrument Co.
1217 Euclid Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Footprints of Science

Copernicus, Who Saw the World Anew



Print from Culver Service.
Copernicus.

BEFORE the time of Nicolaus Copernicus, man viewed the earth as the immovable center of a system around which the sun and the planets revolved. It remained for Copernicus, who was born in 1473 and died in 1543, to demonstrate what every schoolboy now knows; that the earth is just another of the planets, and a fairly insignificant one, making its prescribed orbit around the sun. Considering the fact that Copernicus did his work a hundred years before the invention of the telescope, his discovery must be considered as an intellectual feat of the first magnitude. But Copernicus did more than this. He also calculated the time that it took the planets to make their trips around the sun.

Copernican Theory

His famous work *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* is in two parts, the first of which deals with what is now called the Copernican theory. The second is a study in trigonometry which shows that Copernicus was a first-rate mathematician. Copernicus did not see his great work in published form until he was on his death bed (he died from an attack of apoplexy at the age of 70). He had circulated,

in manuscript form, a brief, easily understandable account of his theory and a contemporary had delivered a lecture on it at Rome, which had received the approval of the reigning Pope, Clement VII. When the complete text was published, however, it contained a preface, inserted without Copernicus' knowledge, that insisted the work which followed was of a purely hypothetical character. It is thought this was done to discourage the possible incurring of ecclesiastical wrath. Copernicus himself was a devout man, a nephew of the bishop of Ermeland, in whose episcopal palace Copernicus lived a portion of his youth.

Copernicus was born in a small Polish town, of a Polish father and a German mother. At Cracow, Poland's great seat of learning, he studied medicine, theology, mathematics and astronomy. At the age of 23, he went to Italy and for two years studied canon law and astronomy. In the year 1500, when he was only 27, Copernicus lectured at Rome on mathematics and astronomy. He had his doubts then about the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, but it was not until he went to live with his uncle in Prussia that he began to develop his own theory. Until the bishop's death in 1512, Copernicus served as his physician. Though he never took orders, Copernicus played an active part in the affairs of his uncle's diocese, and gave freely of his medical talents to the poor. Except for occasional trips to visit other noted scientists of the day, Copernicus lived most of the balance of his life at Frauenburg, in Prussia.

Notice

The International Agreement with the Frederick Lighting and Manufacturing Company, Inc. of Akron, Ohio entered into February 12, 1946, has been canceled, effective December 16, 1949.

Bowlers

The Committee in charge of the Sixth Annual I.B.E.W. Handicap Bowling Tournament to be held on March 4 and 5, 1950 at Cleveland, Ohio, invites you to participate by entering one or more teams to represent your local.

Any member of the I.B.E.W. in good standing and who holds an established ABC average is eligible to compete on any team he may select or on which he may be placed. All entries must be in the hands of the tournament chairman by midnight, January 31, 1950.

The success of this tournament depends on your cooperation. May we hear from you at an early date.

Local Union No. 38 will play host to all bowlers attending, and will attempt to make your visit a pleasant one.

Further information and entry blanks will be mailed upon request by contacting Barney Camin, tournament secretary, 12613 Edmonton Avenue, Cleveland 8, Ohio.

Tournament Headquarters are at the Carter Hotel. Kindly request hotel reservation with entry blanks.

*The I.B.E.W. Bowling
Tournament
Committee of
Local Union No. 38*

Efficiency of Modern Lamp

If all the illumination provided by modern incandescent lamps in the United States was instead provided by carbon filament lamps of the 1906 variety, the nation's light bill would be increased by about 12 billion dollars, Dudley E. Chambers, executive engineer of the General Electric research laboratory, said recently at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Pointing to the modern lamp as an example of widespread benefits brought by industrial research, Chambers said that not only would the light bill be enormously higher had not the modern lamp been developed but our fuel reserves would be decreased by the yearly equivalent coal rate of about 200 million tons more than at present.

History of the Garment Workers Is Reviewed

(Continued from page 8)

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. In these centers those Garment Workers with a yen for education are offered courses in everything from literature, economics, psychology and history of trade unionism to public speaking, dramatics and the fine arts. An elaborate athletic program is maintained for them also.

The I.L.G.W.U. has an excellent research department.

Excellent Labor Journal

It issues a splendid labor journal known as *Justice* which has a circulation of over 300,000. In addition to the English version, it has monthly editions in Italian, Jewish, Spanish and French, to accommodate the large numbers of foreign-speaking trade unionists who make up the I.L.G.W.U.

That is the story of where the Garment Workers stand today. Now for a word or two about the people in the I.L.G.W.U.—the people who make up those 400,000 members who turn out the dresses and suits and coats that clothe our women and children all over these United States. We must never lose sight of the fact that unions are people. That is why it is so important to lend a helping hand to brother and sister unionists by buying their goods, insisting on the union label. We help them and they in turn help us.

Your neighbor down the street, the man who catches your bus every morning at Pine Street, the mother of the little boy who sits next to your little girl in school, the pleasant man who bowls in the next alley to your team's each Friday night—any one of these could be a union member—perhaps a member of the Garment Workers.

Take six typical members at random from the Fall River, Massachusetts local of the I.L.G.W.U.

There's Sgt. William B., disabled veteran and winner of the purple heart; Mrs. Carmella F., mother of four grown children, all

union members; Leona G., 40 years old, hard worker, unmarried, gives lots of time to union and community activities; Claire B., pretty, young, typical of the younger element in the union, member of the union chorus, sings on the radio after work; Stanislan D., longtime member of the union, father of six girls, two of whom are I.L.G.W.U. members; Mary C., mother of six young children. These and thousands of others, plain, honest, hard-working people are the solid citizens who make up the Garment Workers' union.

And what do they do? Their work for the most part is skilled, trained work with a myriad of classifications.

First, there are the *designers*, the first persons involved in the process of manufacturing a cloak or suit or dress or skirt.

Sample Maker's Work

Next comes the *sample maker* who may be a man or a woman. His or her work consists in making samples of new garments from models furnished by the designer. The work calls for tailors and operators of rather exceptional ability and skill.

Then there is the *cutter*. In most industries cutting is done by men and consists in marking, laying up, and cutting textiles in accordance with specific patterns. Electric cutters are often used and sometimes more than 40 layers of cloth are cut at one time. Cutting is the most skilled and responsible of all the occupations for the reason that upon the quality of the cutting depends not only the fit and appearance of the garment, but also, to a considerable extent, its cost, inasmuch as the ability of the cutter to lay out economically his pattern determines the amount of cloth that is consumed. Cutting is the only occupation of the garment trades in which an apprenticeship is required.

Next come the *operators*. Operating is done by men and women and consists of sewing the parts of the garment together, by ma-

chine, as they come from the cutting department. Except in the cloak and suit industry where a great part of the operating is done by men, the operators are predominately female.

Basters. In the cloak, suit and skirt industry, and in the dress and blouse industry, basting is done mostly by women, and consists of roughly sewing together by hand ("basting") the partly finished garment for the purpose of placing it, at times, on a dummy figure so that careful examination may be made by the tailor or sample maker of the character of the work at various stages of manufacture.

Finishers. Finishing consists of doing most of the sewing on the garment that has to be done by hand. So-called plain finishers sew on hooks and eyes, buttons and belts; they also baste bottoms on skirts.

Pressers. Pressing is done by both men and women and consists of pressing out with a hot press or iron the seams and various parts of the garment after they have been put together by the operators, except in the case of the part presser, who is required to press out pieces, such as sleeves, pockets, collars, cuffs, belts, etc. The under-presser presses the garment before it is lined, and the upper-presser, the most skilled of the three, presses the finished garment, shaping and moulding it, to some extent, into the finished product.

Work of Cleaners

Cleaners. In all of the garment industries, cleaning is done by the inexperienced workers. It forms the lowest step in the industrial ladder of these industries, and consists of cutting off with scissors, loose threads, and at times, of sponging and removing spots from the finished garments.

Examiners. Examining work is done chiefly by women and consists in inspecting the garments after they have been completed by the workers, to see that the work and fit is good.

We have tried to bring you in this analysis a picture of that colorful industry and of the men and women in that industry, engaged in clothing the women and children of America, and a description of their work.

This is a union, as we pointed out, that has come up the hard way, step by precarious, heart-rending step. It has reached a pinnacle but it continues to go forward because it is far-sighted and far-reaching and is not satisfied to remain stagnant. This is a union surely, that lives not by bread alone. It has not only bettered the standard of living of its people, it has opened to them a whole new vista in improved living.

We congratulate the Garment Workers on their hard-won success. We urge all our I.B.E.W. membership to support them, look for their union label, buy their union goods and thus contribute what we can toward their continued, well-deserved progress.

In conclusion, we wish to state that writings of Mr. Benjamin Stolberg, Dr. Louis Levine and Mr. Max Danish provided the source material for this article.

We wish to acknowledge with

thanks the cooperation of the International Office of the I.L.G.W.U. and in particular the splendid help of Mr. Harry J. Crone, without whose assistance in supplying us with information and pictures, this article could never have been written.

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With the Ladies

(Continued from page 24)

you there's a touch of all three and you fluctuate between them.

We can observe and profit by the codes of all three.

"What's yours is mine, I'll take it!" We must not take and give nothing in return but we can learn to take the good example of others, learn from others, follow the lead of others who are better and wiser than we.

"What's mine is my own, I'll keep it!" From this man we learn not to live selfishly for ourselves alone, but we can learn to cherish and protect that is ours—our families, our friends, our homes.

"What's mine is yours, we'll share it!" Here's the secret of the really good and happy life. This is the philosophy we should try to emulate in our own lives. It combines the little good that can be found in the other two creeds into the perfect code for daily living.

By living for others, sharing with

them, giving instead of taking, loving instead of hating, we approach perfection in our daily life and the nearest substitute for perfect happiness we can find on this earth.

• • •

NLRB Results

Cutler-Hammer Co., Bronx, New York. Certified (electricians and helpers): I.B.E.W., which received the two votes cast.

Multi Electrical Manufacturing Co., Chicago. Certified (production and maintenance employees): Local Union 134, which received 26 votes; 16 against.

Radio Airways, Inc., Portland, Ore. Certified (broadcast technicians and announcers): Local Union 49, which received all of the four votes cast.

Veterans' Broadcasting Co. (Radio Station KNUZ), Houston, Texas. Certified (radio operators and technicians): Local Union 716, which received all of the three votes cast.

Bressner Radio, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. Certified (all sales, clerical and technical employees): Local Union 1430, which received 53 votes; one against.

Sun Shines on Three Business Managers in California



Bob Jordan
Local Union 343



Verel Johnson
Local Union 447



Jack Carney
Local Union 477

C. H. Rohrer, one of the I.B.E.W.'s International Representatives, forwarded to the Journal the three pictures above of business managers of three California I.B.E.W. locals. The three locals represented are in the southern part of the Golden State, where the sun is said to shine frequently.

Changeover to Diesel Electric Makes Jobs

**REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. 2 COM-
PRISING ALL CANADIAN RAIL-
WAYS**—We are enclosing a copy of a
circular letter which is self explanatory.

We of Regional Council No. 2, realize that if we are to maintain jurisdiction of all phases of the electrical work on the diesel electric locomotive now being introduced on the Canadian Railways, we must be in a position to provide enough skilled electricians for the work. The changeover from steam to diesel electric will develop as rapidly as the new power will be available, and indications are that the demand for additional electricians to maintain this equipment will continue for some time. Consequently we feel that there is a definite new field for electricians in railway service and we hope to interest our Canadian membership in this development.

Our largest Railway Local Union in Canada, L. U. 561 of Montreal, Quebec is presently operating an extensive evening course in diesel electrics and already some of our I.B.E.W. members from the outside Local Union 568 are enrolled as members, having signified their desire to get into the diesel electric field.

We hope that the response to our circular, copy of which follows, will have made our effort worthwhile.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS REGIONAL COUNCIL No. 2

1172 Crawford Bridge Ave.
Verdun, P. Q.

December 12, 1949.

To all Local Unions, I.B.E.W.
In Canada.

Brothers, Greetings:

You are no doubt aware that the Railways in Canada are now embarking upon an extensive program which when completed will see the Canadian Railways completely transferred from Steam to Diesel Power. You will appreciate that this changeover in power will require that the Railways have in their employment a much larger electrical staff than now employed.

It is anticipated that the request of the Railways for additional trained electricians will not be met by the electricians presently in their employ or by the electrical apprentices under training.

Openings now exist for electricians for Diesel Electric Maintenance on the C.P.R. at line points and it is anticipated that as more diesel units go into operation on both Railways the call for electricians will increase.

Members of the Brotherhood employed in Canada outside of the railway industry, as well as those pres-

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

ently employed on the Railways and who are interested in this branch of the electrical field should contact the undersigned by letter stating qualifications, etc.

All communications received will be referred to the General Chairman in your territory to be acted upon when vacancies occur.

Send your communications to:

R. W. WORRAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Regional Council No. 2
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers
1172 Crawford Bridge Ave.,
Verdun, P. Q.

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Organizing Drive On In Missouri Counties

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Local No. 1 is putting on an organizing drive in outlying counties of Missouri and having much response. Frank W. Jacobs, International Vice-President of the Eleventh District, and Business Manager of Local No. 1 has directed Business Representative Ed Redemeier to put on this drive. Ed so far has succeeded in signing up some 50 electricians in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, and St. Genevieve Counties.

Redemeier is confident that he will bring the total to more than 200 by the end of 1950.

We understand that Ed is doubling up on his business relations by closing contracts with the Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine Co., division of the Nordberg Mfg. Co.

He has also signed up the Crown Can Co., American Can Co. and the Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company.

Besides being busy with contracts Redemeier and Elmer C. Kelly have time to shoot the buck as you read the following article:

"The very dead deer held up by the two proud hunters above, namely Elmer C. Kelly right, a member of AFL Electrical Workers Local No. 1; and Ed Redemeier, business agent of the same Local, brings out what certainly is one of the most remarkable deer hunting stories of 1949. The scene of their kill was a farm in Gasconade County, Mo., near Mount Sterling.

"On the night before the official opening of the Missouri deer hunting season on Monday morning, December 5, at 6:30 a. m., Kelly bet Redemeier \$5 that he would kill the first deer one minute after the season opened, at 6:31 a. m. the next day. Thinking that this was the best even-money bet ever made in gambling annals Redemeier tried to get Kelly to raise the ante.

"The next morning, exactly at 6:31 Kelly's 30-30 Marlin rifle spoke once and the deer shown above, was the first deer shot in Missouri, which is proof of the most impossible long shot winning in hunting annals. Redemeier, who was about 200 yards away when Kelly got his deer, vouches for the accuracy of the story, even though no official time clock was available at the moment to punch.

"Kelly's brother, Constable Robert C. Kelly of St. Louis County, hunting with a party of union officials in Ste. Genevieve County also got the first deer in that group at about 7 a. m. See story on page 1. The Kelly Brothers certainly exemplify the luck of the Irish.

"Redemeier stated that Prather's Hotel in Mt. Sterling where they stopped for the night, is operated by the father of a member of the residential wiremen's unit of Local One."

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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Life Insurance Bldg. Has Rewiring Job

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The year 1949 is now past history and what 1950 has in store for Local Union No. 7 remains to be seen.

As far as the employment situation is concerned in our "City of Homes" we are just about holding our own, only a few out-of-town men left in our ranks and not many men from Local No. 7 are losing much time.

The largest job now in progress is the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building. This work is about 40 percent complete.

The Massachusetts Mutual office building was about 300 feet square, having four stories and a basement, all fed from a single phase source. The entire building is being rewired so as to be supplied from a four-wire,

three-phase system. The lighting is being changed from incandescent lighting to some seven miles of fluorescent lights; and some 1200 H.P. of air conditioning equipment is being installed. In addition, a new Service Building; two wings, each four stories high and measuring 60 feet by 120 feet are being built on to the rear of the main building. A lightning protection system is now being contemplated for the entire building. The general foreman on this job is Local No. 7's vice president, Thomas Dignan who has a crew of about 40 men.

The other jobs of any size now going on are several housing projects which are in various stages of progress.

Welding Class Started

The welding class started several months ago for the members of Local 7. We had such a large turnout that the class was divided into two separate classes and the boys are getting to be quite proficient in the "art of making sparks."

Any one looking for a new excuse for not showing up for work is going to find it hard to beat this one related by "Bill" Wylie our assistant business agent.

It seems in his routine check on work conditions, he called on one of the contractors who reported that so and so had not shown up for work on Friday, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday and handed Bill a note saying, "See what you can make of this."

The note read:

"Dear Mr. Contractor:

"I could not report for work the last few days as I had to go to the hospital for an autopsy.

"Very truly yours,
"Mr. _____"

What's more, Bill says, Mr. _____ has not reported for work since.

IRVING WEINER, P. S.

Honor Old Timers at Los Angeles Meeting

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Local Union No. 11—not too old itself—has a lot of old-time members. We found that out on November 22nd, when all of our members having 25 or more years of service to the Brotherhood were presented honor scrolls and buttons.

When the roll was called, 78 members were in the 25-year group; 80 were in the 30-year group; there were 21 in the 35-year group; nine in the 40-year group; two in the 45-year group; and two of the lads were there—hale and hearty—to receive their 50-year awards. One-hundred and ninety-two members in all received the buttons and honor scrolls.

It was a truly impressive and thought-provoking occasion. Looking at these old-timers one was forced to realize that while these Brothers were loyally serving our great Brotherhood, practically the entire history of the United States—from a social standpoint—has been written by the labor movement. If this sounds like over-emphasis, try thinking of any of our social advancements that have been made without the active and militant leadership of labor.

Everyone present at the ceremony, which was held at a specially called open meeting of the local union so that the wives and families of our honored members could share in the honor of their husbands and fathers, were thrilled by the stirring address of Mrs. Esther Murray, who is being actively supported by labor as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 16th District, which is now being disgraced by the Taft-Hartleyite Jackson. They were also deeply moved by the words of International Representative L. B. Morrell, who made the presentations.

Mrs. Murray spoke on the utter futility of trying to destroy a move-

ment so vital to the welfare of working people as to win their allegiance for 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 years. To last that long and to hold the loyalties of its people, an organization must have made itself an integral part of the lives of the workers, and must have, through sacrifice and tears, produced results worth working and waiting for.

Excoriating the "Taft-Hartley mind" that sees nothing but destruction of all that Americans hold dear in the hard-won advances of Labor, Mrs. Murray emphasized the need for registering and voting to relegate Taft-Hartley thinking to the limbo in which rest the countless attempts of the reactionaries to hold back the progress of Labor. Her splendid speech was received with enthusiastic applause, and all who were present fervently hope that in the coming election we can replace the Taft-Hartley apologist Jackson with this charming lady who also has a social conscience and brains.

Our old-timers were called to the platform in groups of 25 or 30 to receive their honor scrolls and buttons, and photographs of each group were taken. In line with the axiom that "the first shall be last" our two 50-year members, Brothers Neil Gordon Callahan and Fred R. Fox, were called after the other presentations had been made. International Representative L. B. Morrell congratulated Brothers Fox and Callahan especially, for the vision responsible for their joining the Brotherhood half a century ago and for the fortitude and tenacity that kept them in the fight through the years of struggle that have resulted in the high wages, short hours, and good conditions they are now handing over to our younger members.

It was a proud and happy evening for Local Union No. 11, and one that we hope to repeat.

JAMES LANCE, R. S.

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Addition to Springfield Building



Two four-story wings are being added to the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company building at Worcester. See letter from Local Union 7.

Urges Defeat of a "Certain Senator"

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—I sometimes find it hard to start these letters, especially when I have nothing to say. But my job as press secretary for Local Union No. 28, I.B.E.W. calls for a letter to the JOURNAL every month. So I must at least make an effort.

As you probably have already read in the papers—there is a certain Republican Senator already campaigning for reelection. From my interpretation of the vicious quotations of his that have appeared in the local papers he is playing only the big business man. It appears that his only ambition is to ruin labor.

The way these money men, by that

I mean men who have never worked a day in their lives, had everything in life handed to them on a silver platter, "for instance, Senator Taft," stick together and follow the age old cycle of making the rich man richer and the poor man poorer, brings to mind the story of the farmer and the banker.

As the story goes, this banker was a very hard-hearted man. He also had only one eye, his right one, the other being false or glass, but a very good reproduction—so good that none could ever tell which was real and which was false. One day a certain farmer who had been ruined by a drought went to visit the banker to ask for an extension on his loan. The banker turned him down flat, and the farmer began to plead frantically, but the banker's answer was still "No." The farmer continued to plead and finally in desperation the banker said, "You know I have a false eye, now if you can tell me which one is false I will extend your loan." The banker, immediately surprised by the correct answer told the farmer that it was a good guess. The farmer answered, "No, it was not a guess, the way I could tell was—while I was pleading for an extension your left eye showed a little bit of sympathy."

Now to me, this Senator from Ohio is surely following the footsteps of the banker. A person like him could smile while they took the bread and butter out of your child's mouth.

The "good" Senator from Ohio, as I said before, along with several others in his class will soon be up for reelection. I am hoping that you fellows will get yourselves and your families out to register and then to vote.

By the way fellows, another way to defeat these men of the silver platter, is to contribute to the L.L.P.E. (Labor's League for Political Education). This league is doing much good work.

With nothing else to say or write for this month I must sign off. Leaving you with a bit of philosophy that these fellows running for public office might do well to also heed, "Easier were it to hurl the rooted mountain from its base, than force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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B. R. Is Elected to Voters League Club

L. U. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Business Representative Bert Thomas was recently elected president of the 16th Congressional District A. F. of L. Voters League Club. This is one of the five clubs chartered by the Voters League in the Los Angeles area for the purpose of encouraging

Honoring Los Angeles Veterans



Brothers Neil Gordon Callahan and Fred R. Fox, shown above with International Representative L. B. Morrell (center), recently received their 50-year buttons at meeting of L. U. 11, Los Angeles.

members, their families and friends to take a more active part in local and national elections. Brother Thomas has long been associated with the 16th's Democratic and liberal groups, and is very familiar with the political functions of that district.

It is vitally important that all members take an interest in their Congressional Voters League organization, the California and the National Labor League for Political Education, and that they register and vote in the coming elections.

Around the lots: The local regrets to inform the membership of the passing of two of its Brothers: Josiah James and Harry Martin. James had been confined to bed for several years. He originally worked at Paramount, as did Harry Martin up to the time of his death.

Bill Bushey, M.G.M., is now home following a knee operation. Bill will be out of circulation for a few weeks. Fred Hutchison is also home after his illness in Nevada and convalescing. John Reinhart maintains that military bearing with the aid of an ingenious strapping device which, according to rumor, prevents him from coming apart at the seams, tying his shoes, or picking up any loose money he may find scattered around. As financial secretary, this last must be quite distressing.

GEORGE LYNCH, P. S.

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Portland Local Elects Officers

L. U. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.—New officers have been elected for Local

48, and from their actions to date, it looks like the members did a very good job in their selection. And as a majority of the membership elected them, let's all give them our full support.

After the election the International Office withdrew their supervising representative and turned the local back to the members. The International Office had taken over the affairs of the local more than a year ago, and let's hope they never again will have occasion to do so.

The Educational Committee has promised some more films to be shown in the near future. They will be like those shown in the past; both interesting and educational. While some of the members may think they are Edisons or Steinmetz's and would not be interested, I think a majority of the members would not only find them entertaining but very educational.

You know, fellow members, by just paying your dues you are not doing your full duty as a union man. It is your union that has gotten you your wage scale and working conditions, and if you take no more interest than some of you do, it is possible to lose these things that we have fought so hard to accomplish. Talk it over with your wife and see if she would like to get along on less. Remember, the more you work for your union, the better it will be able to work for you.

As the drive to register all union men will start soon, this suggestion is offered. If from 90 to 100 percent of the membership is registered, have a drawing of names of all those registered. First name drawn to receive a prize of \$100; second name

Poem of the Month

The House By the Side of the Road

*There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.*

*Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.*

*I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.*

*I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
And still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.*

*Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.*

SAM WALTER FOSS

drawn \$75; third \$50; fourth \$25; fifth \$20; sixth \$15; seventh \$10; and eighth \$5. To be eligible for the drawing of their names, members must be present at the drawing unless excused. If 80 to 90 percent of the membership is registered, the same type of drawing could be held with the first prize to be \$75 and so on down the line. I think this plan would be a good incentive to get members to register. Every union-man and his wife should have their names on the polling books.

We in Oregon are fortunate that some of the men representing us at the National Capitol are friends of labor, and it is our duty to see that they are sent back.

Work has not been too plentiful here this winter but we are hoping that by spring things will be better, but only time will tell.

TED KOOREMAN, P. S.

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Big Detroit Turnout Honors Apprentices

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—The apprentice training program and the annual graduation ceremony are not exactly news. They are now firmly integrated into 80 per cent of the construction industry's 539 wage areas in the United States with most of the crafts participating.

However, we are proud to report that labor, industry, education, and civic and Federal Government turned out en masse last December 16 to pay tribute to the largest apprentice class in the history of the Detroit Building Trades Apprentice Council. Approximately 1500 guests including 582 graduates attended the affair which was held in one of Detroit's pretentious nightspots—the Club Fantasia.

The highlights of the evening's business part of the program were two addresses delivered as they should be. One was by a carpenter-apprentice by the name of Alex Piepskowski; and the other by Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor. Many other luminaries also spoke—or read.

At the conclusion of the young man's valedictory, toastmaster Circuit Judge Jayne asked the assembly whether they now had any doubt about the council's effectiveness. In case the point may have skipped you, I will presume to point out that Judge Jayne was inferring that although Piepskowski's avowed vocation was carpentry, he had an extra job to do which he did to the best of his ability—which was perfect.

That gives me the cue to this month's letter. It is addressed to the apprentices now attending. Reports have a way of floating into the

union's executive board room that a small percentage of the young men accepted by our local and indentured at no small expense to the taxpayers and the industry for four years' training, are taking the matter altogether too lightly.

School is skipped on the flimsiest of excuses; and an utter lack of appreciation of the opportunity which luck or birth or both have given them is evidenced by their general disinterest shown on the job.

A smart politician would take a negative attitude towards the problem, and opine that the law of supply and demand will take care of it. Not being a small politician, I can only advise these laggards that they can play their luck too often.

Some three hundred or more new applicants, all with exemplary war service, are on our files. They will never be able to join Local 58 as apprentices because they are outgrowing the age limit of indenture. However, many fresh faces appear before the board each week, and some of them look as if they would know a good thing when they see it. Don't look now, lad; but some kid is definitely breathing on your neck!

* * *

To the 90 some percent of the apprentices of whom we are proud, all I can say is that some day when jobs are more competitive, you will have your day. Some things you will see, will appear to smell of drag or connivance; but **ability and knowledge and industry and honesty** are the breed horses that pay off regularly. At the two-dollar window, perhaps. But regularly.

Don't overlook the versatility you can acquire with the small contractor. It has been my thought for years that every apprentice should be required to spend part of his time with gadgets. The nuisance of moving from small job to small job will be more than compensated by the confidence you will have acquired in yourself when the kids ask you why you don't fix the kitchen clock. You may fool the big contractor; but you will never deceive the little woman.

Just bide your time. If you attend meetings regularly, and ask your officers about things that don't appear right to you or which you don't understand; if you develop an analytical mind, and insist on knowing all the sides to every question before you pass judgment on anything or anybody; if you do these things, eventually you will be swept into the politics of your local by your fellow-members whether you want it or not.

We want you to be good wiremen, and good union men. When I scanned that assemblage of 131 electrical graduates in our group and all those people in Club Fantasia, my thoughts went back over the years to the

Bricklayers' Hall on Cass Avenue—and Dad Harris and the little window. And I couldn't help but wonder what he would say, and how pleased and proud *all* those pioneers would be, who gave us this heritage which we so readily take for granted.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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Houston Man Drowns On Gulf Fishing Trip

L. U. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Gee, here I find that November is gone and December is well on its way. What a beautiful month November was. Not a cloud in the sky. Temperature in the mid-sixties and ideal for working and playing. Our members are getting in a lot of both, with good duck and deer hunting. The Gulf Coast has also been ideal for fishing and with its attractiveness has caused a tragedy in our local. Brother John Swatloski was drowned while on a fishing trip.

Construction work is still very slow and we are having a hard time keeping our brothers off the bench. The Power Company has cut down all its large crews and has made several new smaller crews instead. So far there have been no lay-offs at the Power Company. The work seems to be holding up well.

Our local union schools are well under way. We have 45 members in our apprentice and helper's classes, and 21 members in our journeyman lineman's class. Local 66 is very proud of this lineman's class. Last year was the first year that we decided to have a journeyman's class and were able to get 12 linemen to attend for the seven-month semester. This year our class grew to 21 members. Only journeymen are admitted to this class and our instructor, Brother Bob Evans, teaches from the angle that all journeymen know how to frame a pole, build a bank, or sag wire, but that not many of us do know why certain types of construction are called for at certain places and how this construction actually ties in with the system that we work with.

At our last local union meeting a resolution was passed making a number of safety first rules a part of our bylaws and working agreements. In my last letter to the Journal I wrote of the great number of accidents that our members had on various jobs, and that Local 66 was determined to do something to protect its members and show them how to work safely. A Safety First Committee was appointed and a swell job they did. I wish that I could list the safety first rules that were formed by this committee. If our members will only follow these rules they will have a long full life ahead and their loved ones will never

know the loss of a father or husband in the line of occupational duty.

By the time this letter is read the New Year will be on its way. All of 66 members here in Houston, and wherever you may be, work safe, think safe, and let's make the year 1950 the best year of our lives.

E. L. KUBOSH, P. S.

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50-Year Members Are Honored at Denver

L. U. 68, DENVER, COL.—On Thursday, October 6, 1949, the members of Local Union No. 68, Denver, Colorado, gathered together at their regular meeting place to pay tribute to two of their members who had maintained continuous good standing in the I.B.E.W. for 50 years. As C. B. Noxon, past president, and now regional director for the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, said: "This is an unusual event, for not often does a union have the opportunity to honor even one member for this kind of loyalty to an ideal, and particularly two. Surely the basic principles of unionism must be sound else these men would not have stood by their ideals through good times and bad, to establish this admirable record."

The fifty-year scrolls and buttons were presented to Brothers Fred C. Karns and William J. Wood, Sr., by our own Vice President Wallis C. Wright. Brother Wright, in his presentation speech, said: "The loyalty and devotion to their organization for fifty years, as shown by these men, command the respect of all. Without such fidelity, organizations cannot last . . . I consider it a great privilege to present these Brothers with their scrolls and buttons in recognition of their 50 years of service to the Brotherhood."

Another singular event took place at this time. The fifty-year pin was placed in the lapel of William J. Wood, Sr., by his son, William J. Wood, Jr., our assistant business manager. To complete this memorable evening 50 Brothers then entered the hall, each bearing a cake with a lighted candle on it. After appropriate amenities, the cakes were cut and served with ice cream and coffee. Under this mellowing influence, arranged by the capable direction of our President, Myron Bailey, the balance of the evening was spent in visiting and good fellowship.

J. CLYDE WILLIAMS, B. M.

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Propose New Safety Rules in Washington

L. U. 77, SEATTLE WASH.—One of the things most needed to be done in

Receiving 50-Year Buttons at Denver



Brothers F. C. Karns and William J. Wood Sr., holding scrolls, were honored recently at meeting of Local Union 68. Others, from left, are W. C. Wright, International Vice President, 8th District; J. Clyde Williams, business manager of local; Myron Bailey, president of local; and, at right, William J. Wood Jr., assistant business manager.

the State of Washington is completion of a new State Electrical Safety Rules for utility workers.

Recognizing the necessity, since L. U. 77 has jurisdiction over electrical utility workers in most of the State, we started the ball rolling over a year ago. Three months ago our proposed new safety rules went to the Department of Labor and Industries Safety Division. The proposed rules were then circulated to all interested parties and, following a public hearing, a committee to make recommendations was appointed. This committee will report its findings to the Division of Safety on November 30th, so in 1950 we should have new safety rules that will go a long way toward the making of safe and accident-free working conditions for our membership.

The business office has recently completed (they hope) the many details necessary to get our members working for the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam a five cents an hour raise. This procedure is involved and may be of interest to I.B.E.W. members everywhere so we will give the details. To begin with, the scale is based on the wages paid under Local 73's agreement with the Spokane Electrical Contractors Association. This agreement was originally negotiated in 1945 and modified in 1947. Copies of both these contracts were necessary plus the latest changes

agreed to and signed on September 15, 1949. The foregoing called for four copies of each document together with five signed affidavits from all contractors using electrical workers on contracts at Coulee Dam, stating they are now paying the new scale of \$2.33 per hour. All the foregoing was submitted to Frank Banks, district manager for the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam. Following this it goes to Bacon and Davis for checking. If found correct it is then sent to the Secretary of the Interior and that little old nickel per should come through automatically. The B.A. says add a P.S.—we sincerely hope so.

One more item of interest from Coulee is that Westinghouse has promised to hold the status quo between electricians and machinists on the installation of the generators there.

Negotiations with numerous P.U.D.'s are about to start and more particularly with the new Snohomish P.U.D. which was recently formed by purchase from Puget Sound Power and Light.

The latest in radio is the winning of union shop elections at KBKW, KGY, KELA, KPUG, KVI, and KRKL. Recent contracts signed include: KPUG—20 cents boost to \$1.80, KRKL—20 cents boost to \$1.80 with a raise to \$1.95 January 1st. KXLY, KHQ, and KGA with 11 cents to \$2.07.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

Worcester Local Has 50th Birthday Party

L. U. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—It was on December 26, 1899 that Local 96 of Worcester Massachusetts first had its start as a local union organized for the benefit of those working in the electrical industry.

We, of Local 96 felt that we should celebrate this occasion on our 50th anniversary, and so it was, on December 1, 1949, the members and friends of Local 96 gathered together at the Sheraton Hotel with over 2,000 present and enjoyed one of the finest floor shows ever to come to the Heart of the Commonwealth, with dancing following up to midnight. The show was over two and one-half hours in duration with a variety of professional entertainment.

A picture is enclosed in which International Vice President, John J. Regan is presenting a certificate and gold lapel button to two of the oldest members, Charles Bertel, who was initiated in Local 96, September 27, 1905 and with 44 years of continuous membership and Camille Rogers initiated by Local 96 in December 10, 1906 with 43 years continuous membership. Also in the picture is Samuel J. Donnelly, business manager of Local 96, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Vice President Regan presented certificates and lapel buttons to all members who had 10 or more years membership in the local union.

The International Representatives present were: Walter J. Kenefick, William Steinmiller, Charles Aikers and Francis X. Moore.

All of the local unions in Massachusetts were represented with delegates who congratulated the local union on its fine service to the labor movement. The committee of arrangements was given a rising vote of thanks for the splendid job that was done. This committee had as its chairman, Frank Santamanno who was given an extra round of applause for the way he conducted the final arrangements. (However, this is right up Frank's alley, he is a member of the Musicians Union also.)

Other members of the committee on arrangements were: Joseph H. Jasper, Edward J. Fitzgerald, John Horton, Carl C. McKinstry, Dominick Giamquinto and Charles P. Cunningham.

Many of the older member met together to talk over the days when wages were \$2.50 a day and 48 hours a week in comparison with wages and working conditions of today.

JOSEPH H. JASPER, P. S.

1950 Will Be Crucial Year For All Labor

L. U. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—The year 1950 will be a crucial one for la-

bor. It is the year of Congressional elections. It is the year labor hopes (if it is to happen at all) to wipe out the Taft-Hartley Act. It is the year labor hopes to beat Taft for Senator of Ohio and thereby erase a threat of presidential timber. It is the year that both major labor organizations will be active with "Labor's Political League." The I. O. through Joseph Keenan will be very active with Labor's League for Political Education, and contributions will be asked from the individual members. The fight is on!

Secretary of Labor Tobin, called for an immediate \$100 a month pension for every retired person in the United States. If the coal miners and the steel workers can get it why not everybody? If the increased cost in their products can be passed down, why not have it for all? We think it is wonderful. It will preserve free enterprise. The law should include the farmer, the domestic and the self-employed. Hats off to the honorable Mr. Tobin. The increase of from one per cent to one and one-half per cent on employees' contribution to social security and the expected increase for the claimants will still be insufficient to get by these days.

The Forstmann job was pretty good for the boys having a run for more than four years. It looks like the end in sight. A swell run for a construction job.

Stanley Schofield and President John W. Holmes, are attending the New Jersey State Electrical Workers' Association meetings regularly. Likewise Phil Mentnech conscientiously attends the Central Trades and Labor Council. The same can be said of E. L. Braun, John H. Snyder and Joseph Brundy with the respective Paterson and Passaic Building Trades Councils. Business Manager Samuel Moskowitz, ever on the go, attends all these meetings, sometimes two in an evening.

While talking about delegates and committees, much credit should be given to our Bylaws Committee headed by William Kelsall and his associates Brothers Hagedoorn, Hanstein, and Cerruti.

It is understood that the Agreement Committee will attempt to get a good start this coming year by calling an early meeting. The local union's contract expires May 30, 1950. Every electrical union in the State of New Jersey has an arbitration clause making the arbitrator the Council of Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.

CHARLES PINKUS, P. S.

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Terms Senator Pepper Outstanding Floridian

L. U. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Here is the first installment on a good New Year's resolution. From time to time we ap-

Veterans Honored at Worcester, Mass.



Picture by Worcester Telegram and Gazette.

International Vice President John J. Regan presents 50-year buttons to Charles Bertel and Camille Rogers, while Business Manager Samuel J. Donnelly of Local Union 96 looks on.

point a press secretary but like the song "I can't begin to tell you," the words refuse to leave their hearts.

I might say that we are enjoying the finest part of the year, that is the climate I mean.

We have just completed negotiations for a 25 cent wage increase. However, we still have a lot of our boys farmed out all over two continents.

In the midst of three negotiations our worthy Business Manager Walter L. Lightsey lost his father from a long lingering illness. Our deepest sympathy in your hour of bereavement, Walter.

Being an Ex-Buckeye, I hope Senator Taft has not scared the tar out of all the union men in Ohio with his campaign of scare words.

Speaking of campaigns they are really marshalling their forces to beat Senator Pepper this time. In my opinion he is the most outstanding Floridian and labor's friend.

Our President Roy Yarick took a lot of ribbing over a coffee and doughnut deal he made, I guess the man was finally paid.

In March 1950, Local 108 will be 50 years old and that calls for a real "how de do." I hope we can go the limit.

I guess I will let my first effort rest with this message. "Don't forget to pay back that \$5.00 you borrowed."

"Don't let a clique run your Local (be one of them)."

"Don't forget to attend your meetings, take an active part."

W. P. BLAIR, P. S.

Urges Attendance at Meetings of Local

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—I am happy to report that for the last several meetings we have had a very good attendance, but there are still too many staying at home on meeting nights, just satisfied with having their dues paid and their job. It is just too much trouble for them to attend meetings and help keep their local on top. As long as everything is running smoothly in their particular shop they are satisfied.

Brother, your local is always glad to have you and please don't think that there is a clique of a few, as I have heard you say, running our organization. This clique is only sacrificing pleasures and time in the interest of all members and we should join them instead of letting our own personal and selfish interests keep us from being interested in the welfare of our local and Brothers. Your local needs your support, so come on out each second and fourth Tuesday. Now that our president is to have a Robert's Rules of Order we expect to have bigger and better meetings.

At our regular meeting December 27th we had as a visitor Brother L. B. (Buck) Baker for the Electrical Apprentice Training Program, from the Extension Service of A and M College, College Station, Texas. We were glad to have you Buck, come to see us again soon.

I am sure that every Brother who attended the New Years party, the

night of December 30th would like to thank our entertainment committee for the grand job they did. We know it required a lot of work, for there was nothing left out or undone. The committee was composed of Don Ruby, Dave McNaughton, J. D. Haney, T. P. Largent, Harry Wayne White and Howard Hart.

We also want to thank our Bylaws Committee for a job well done, for they too spent many hours to improve our bylaws. The committeemen were Harry White, L. R. Hunter, N. R. Noack and D. E. Payne.

I hope to be out of the dog house by my next report, that is if our chairman doesn't spike my drink again.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Pinochle Occupies K.C. Bench Warmers

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—“Looks like old times again! Pinochle games in the hall at noon.” That was the comment of a lot of old timers when they came into the hall last week. And indeed it must have reminded them of a few years past, with 40 to 60 men warming the bench.

The mills of the Macy job ground to a final whoa last week. And at the same time the K.C. Star job stalled because the long expected arrival of one of the new presses is still expected, with the ultimate and inevitable result that numerous and vicious pinochle players were unleashed to prey on each other. At a nickel a game, nickel a set, you would have thought they were U.N. delegates or the family honor was at stake. Such bickering! However, tranquillity has again returned to the ancient and hallowed halls of 124, since most of these vicious specimens have been returned to more profitable pursuits.

Last week the members of 124 were formally introduced to Labor's League for Political Education. The meeting was held in the Music Hall of the Municipal Auditorium and it was easy to see that Joe Keenan's promise of a widespread campaign has borne fruit. The League is sponsored by organized labor and is on an international scale. There is no need to explain the League fully here, because its purposes and effects will in all probability be explained in every union hall. With the 1950 elections approaching, the L.L.P.E. campaign is very timely and should be supported by every member of the Labor movement. Your support of the L.L.P.E. is secondary only to putting your X in the square.

Recently the members of 124 decided to do something nice for some awfully fine fellows we know—namely us. So we purchased ourselves a T. V. set for the benefit of those who come early on meeting nights. Conditions? We got 'em!

GLENN MERY, P. S.

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Local Looks Forward To Prosperous 1950

L. U. 201, BEAVER, PA.—The ending of a year always recalls highlights that will remain in our memories. The year 1949 was the first complete year for Local 201 of Westinghouse Standard Control Division. Much has been accomplished. There are even better possibilities ahead.

Employment is at a very high level after declining greatly during the summer months. The first half of 1950 should show even more job opportunities. Our union finances will be firmer after a hard pull in 1949. Steps are being taken for affiliation with the Beaver Valley Central Labor Council, A.F. of L. at an appropriate time. We shall take a more active part

in political affairs following the lead of our International.

Strictly local news is the high favor of bowling among our members. Several leagues are in progress and it's hard to say whether the men or the women show the most enthusiasm. Of note also was the marriage of Jim Jeffries to Miss Beverly Sainer. Their honeymoon was spent in Cleveland, Ohio. Both are members of our local.

Yes, 1949 has been a good year, but 1950 promises to be an even better one. Here's wishing all IBEW members a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

WILLIAM E. HUGHES, P. S.

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Burns Midnight Oil To Turn Out Column

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—There is a little apprehension on the part of your scribe in starting this article. Certain brothers may not like what I write, but I assure you I have taken great pains to present only inoffensive material in my article. While your scribe is burning the midnight oil to get this column together, one has to throw his inhibitions to the wind and act as if he were one of the world's greatest columnists.

In my December article, I stated that Brother Jack Bach was trying for the job of Chief Electrical Inspector of Atlantic City. I am very sorry, Brother Bach, but your scribe misunderstood you at that meeting. I should have had the wording to the effect that you were trying for the job of Chief of the Electrical Bureau of Atlantic City. A couple of weeks after I had sent my article into the JOURNAL, I noticed that Joe Milligan and his wife were retiring from their respective jobs in the Electrical Bureau. It was then that I realized I had misquoted you but there was nothing I could do about it. I do know that late in December the job had not been delegated to any one. I personally want you to know, Brother Bach, that you have my good wishes for the best of luck and I hope you get the job you are after. I know that Local Union 211 has endorsed you for the appointment.

I noticed that the editor of “Local Lines” dropped one of my puns in the December issue. Puns that would have appeared risque 20 years ago are now used, shall I say, by some Sunday School teachers as illustrative anecdotes today. In turn, the material used in my column today, and some may consider it a little daring, will be commonplace 10 years hence. I believe I am being impartial in what I write and I would always be glad to hear from my readers if they have a different thought in their minds.

Your scribe has harped on this before and will repeat it again. Why

Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

I have a New Address!



Name

L. U.

Card No.

NEW ADDRESS

.....

(Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS

.....

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL,
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

is it our Government asks us to save and save, buy bonds and more bonds, and then you see in the papers where they loan money to some foreign country to irrigate their land? They throw our dough around like a drunken Santa Claus—for what? So that each year that comes up they want to tax us small guys with more taxes. When one reads or hears these different items in the newspapers, one wonders has the Government gone off its nut. If that is reason, order me shot at sunrise (but they can't do that because I don't get up that early). But I still see the same way. If you don't believe everything is wrong, look at your breakfast table. Once we had so much coffee that we had to burn or throw it away. Now our intelligent AAA congratulate themselves that we are rapidly approaching \$1.00 per pound for the first time in history and that the price of all farm products has been raised. It's like congratulating the country that at last beri-beri or the bubonic plague is prevalent. I think that we should boycott all coffee and the likes of bananas until the prices are within reason. I saw in the papers last week where a mother stated that her two sons were pilots for some South American company and they had written home stating that loads of coffee were being taken aboard the planes and dumped into the ocean. Then one wonders why the price of coffee is so high.

It's the same thing almost with our local milkman, who can't deliver milk to the same house two days in a row. Imagine the families that have to order 6 to 10 quarts of milk so they will have enough for the two days, then don't have any place to store the milk. Milk dealers are not even allowed to deliver milk with its full butter fat content. Both of these rules were passed during the war days to save gas and to give away butter fat to the rest of the world. Well, the war is over, but our Government has never found it out. It's like the well-worn story about the sentinel who for nearly a century kept guard over a certain vacant space near the Kremlin. Finally, an investigator discovered that back in the time of Catherine the Great, she had a rose bush there. Catherine and the rose bush had long-been dead, but the sentry still remained.

So let's think hard about our commodities. Perhaps if we band together and get our Congressmen working the right way on these items, and we boycott the same, we may get these commodities back where they should be in price.

I would like to see for the year 1950 a high tax exemption for all working men and their families, say about \$3,000.00 income tax exemption for all married couples plus \$1,000.00 for each dependent. Then a working man could have a couple of bucks to put

away for a rainy day when he is sick or unable to work. After all, the \$22.00 per week club won't keep you. Your scribe knows because he has been out of work now over six weeks just before Christmas and it hurts. I would also like to see the Taft-Hartley Law repealed. I would also like to see the Government repeal all war time excise taxes and luxury taxes. And, furthermore, let there be plenty of work so that we can at least prosper in the New Year of 1950.

I noticed at the meeting the other night that Brother William Hurley was back in our midst. He was away for a while in the hospital under observation, but has told me he won't have to go back in until about May. Brother Harold Brennan of Local 211 is now in the Veterans Hospital in Tucson, Arizona. Here's hoping everything is O.K. with you, Harold, and the wife. Let me, or Local 211, hear from you occasionally.

Your scribe with the completion of this article will round out one year as your press secretary of Local 211. Well, your scribe has been too idle for too long. Since early in November and nothing at all here in December. Things are very slow in Atlantic City. We are fortunate to have a few of our boys working out of town in neighboring locals' territory.

Well it won't be long after you read this article in February when you will find that March 15th is just around the corner. That's the day that Uncle Sam has a deadline for one to file his income tax. The man with the long whiskers will have his hand out for your taxes. I don't know why they made St. Patrick's Day come after March 15th. They want you to wave the green after they take it away from you. They always say "Pay your taxes with a smile," but when I try that they insist on cash.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Reviews Progress of Labor Since 1920's

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, O.—As this article is being written between the Christmas holidays and the turn of the New Year of 1950, I am inclined to do a bit of traveling down memory lane; i.e., back to the very early Twenties and to my Local 212 as is and was then, and some of the grand fellows who were then and are still members of 212.

Sliding back through the years, I am thinking of not just Local 212, but of all labor organizations in this respect. In those days labor was building toward the fine things that are being enjoyed by each and every one of us today. To that end let each and every one of us remember the big thing for not just every member of the I.B.E.W., but for every member

of any affiliated labor organization, is to keep harmony and good fellowship within our own ranks so that we have the proper spirit and cooperation to fight the big fight we have ahead of us. By that fight you people know what I mean—1950—you and I must rally in a complete body so that labor through the American Federation of Labor and Labor's League for Political Education, can and will beat the author of the Taft-Hartley Bill, Senator Robert A. Taft, when he is up for reelection this coming fall.

Senator Taft says, according to the T-H Bill, that unions cannot contribute politically, but here in Ohio they have even started "chain" letters so Taft's slush fund can be enriched that much more. So, fellows, let's all get out and each and every one of us do our fair and equal share towards our "must" goal.

On a point of writing, I want to thank Brother Ernie C. Byrd, press secretary of L. U. 479 of Beaumont, Texas, for his nice boost in the December issue for my letter in the October issue that he read and liked. You know it really makes a fellow feel good to have someone from another city notice and go to the trouble to comment on another person's work. Thanks a lot, Brother Byrd, and keep up your own splendid Texas news.

And thanks from Local 212 to Pittsburgh members for their nice treatment of my fellow members from 212 working in their district. We of Local 212 always appreciate those fine things and shall return those nice favors if some time in the future it is possible.

And some local news about our Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Murray, Jr. have our compliments on the child who arrived at their home. And I see our Brother Thomas "Doc" White took unto himself a bride the past Thanksgiving Day. Good luck and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. White.

This is one of those very sad things to write but it is a part of Local 212's business. Brother William Mittendorf, Sr. and William Mittendorf, Jr., lost their wife and mother in an auto crash in mid December. We of the local extend our deepest sympathies to the saddened families in their loss.

Work here and around the Queen City is at present a little slow but we hope when this is in magazine form every one will be back on the job again.

I hope that each and every one on our sick and injured list is feeling a lot better at this particular writing.

This is the last notice of our annual dance which is to be held on February 25th in the Hall of Mirrors at the Hotel Netherlands Plaza. The music is to be furnished by "Gene" Wagner and his fine orchestra with a girl vocalist, and from the various re-

Father Obligates Son at Akron



Chester W. Murray, business manager of Local Union 306, Akron, Ohio, congratulates his son, Philip, after administering the I.B.E.W. obligation.

ports the floor show will be top notch. Cold beer, soft drinks, set-ups, potato chips and pretzels are there for your enjoyment. So reserve that date—Saturday, February 25, 1950—and come down, meet your Brother members and their families and let's have a real good regular 212 gathering and all of us enjoy ourselves that night. Your chairman and co-chairman and the entire committee are assuring you they will make the entire evening a splendid one for your entertainment.

And so that is all for now, and once more it is Au Revoir from 212's News Hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

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Dance in February Arranged by Local

L. U. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.—In response to the request of the members of Local No. 214, the Dance Committee has arranged to present a dance to be held on Saturday evening February 18, 1950 at 446 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago. The admission price will be one dollar, including tax. Parkside Avenue is one block west of Central Avenue, 5600 West opposite Austin Town Hall. The Lake Street elevated is the best transportation from downtown Chicago, all trains stopping at Central Avenue. Our dances have always been successful, this affair will be no exception because our members are enthusiastic and generous with their support for any enterprise staged by their selected committee.

To the amazement and chagrin of the pessimists who forecast serious dislocation to our transportation industry upon inaugurating the 40-hour week, this improvement has entered the sixth month without impairing the efficiency and productiveness of this highly important industry. Without a doubt there are errors, but all of these problems can and will be solved by negotiation, fortunately without loss of wages for our members, in comparison to other less fortunate wage earners in the steel and coal industries who are prone to be impatient at the sure process of collective bargaining. Beyond exception, the other fellow has a right to his opinion and consideration must be granted for an opportunity for the full and unbiased expression of his views, however detrimental and fearful it may seem to us at the time.

Recalling the anniversary during this month of a great man, Benjamin Franklin, most of us will remember how faithful he was to his convictions, formed early in life, that truth, probity, and sincerity in transactions between man and man were of the utmost importance to the happiness of life. Best wishes to all members of Local No. 214.

ROY H. GEBBIE, P. S.

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1949 Was Good Year For Wichita Brothers

L. U. 271, WICHITA, KANSAS—Now is the season when we pause and look

back over the old year and sort of size it up and try to see our mistakes and figure out how to do better next year. We here in L. U. 271 have enjoyed one of the most prosperous 12-month periods on record; all of our members have been working full time or better and we have been able to furnish work for a few visiting brothers.

It has been a period of considerable expansion for us also, during which we were able to organize the major portion of the radio broadcasting employees in our city. One agreement, with KANS, the local NBC affiliate, was completed only a few weeks ago and involved a nice increase in salaries for those concerned. Another, with KFH, the Columbia outlet here, is in the process of negotiation and will be completed shortly. We are looking forward to another year as good or better than the one just finished.

A couple of weeks ago the members of the local pitched a benefit stag party for Brother Joe Osborn, one of our most active members, who has been unable to work for some time because of a bad heart condition. Prizes were donated by the local contractors and the utility company which were raffled off and a substantial sum was raised and presented to Brother Osborn. Also the kids who had appeared on his radio program known as "Uncle Joe's Amateurs" got up a benefit show and presented it in our local union hall. They were assisted in this effort by members of the technical staff of radio station KFH, one of our organized stations, which furnished sound equipment and other props and helped make the show a success.

In my opinion that was an exhibit of real unionism and I'm sure it will contribute toward getting Brother Osborn in shape to be on the job again.

ARCH NELSON, P. S.

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Sign Company Gives Stag for Employees

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—The evening of December 7th the Bellows Electric Sign Corporation gave a Christmas stag party for its employees. It was a very gala affair . . . held at the Firestone Country Club House. Chicken and steak with all the trimmings were served. The following dignitaries were the principal speakers . . . Herb Link, vice president; Walter Judy, assistant vice president; and "Mike" Michl, factory superintendent. The main topic discussed was the future of the sign industry and the officials were all very well pleased with the past performance of price cutting in order to meet competition.

A color movie of a spectacular sign

display in Chicago was shown. It was taken at night and all were in operation and it was a very interesting movie indeed. We also had a movie of the Bellows Company air motors, showing their installation and operation in all types of industry throughout the country. Thirty-two employees attended the party of which the following are from this local: Gerry Kneifel, Leo Kempel, Bill Mallory, Eddie Shotts, Paul Hannig, George Ohlinger, Bill Adams and myself. I had to leave rather early but I understand some of our boys finally learned to play poker. Needless to say, everybody enjoyed themselves.

At our regular meeting on December 16th a rather unusual but very gratifying experience was had by Business Manager Murray. It was the experience of a father administering the I.B.E.W. obligation to his son. The accompanying photograph shows Business Manager Chester W. Murray congratulating his son, Phillip W. Murray, after the administering of the obligation.

As predicted in my last article, we have moved our office headquarters to the First Federal Savings Building at 326 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio. We are very proud of the spacious, and more appropriate appointments, of the new headquarters. We are now in a building with elevator service. This building is located in one of the centers of town where transportation is excellent. We have a large general office with a waiting room separated by modern counters. The business manager's office and executive board room are separated from the general office by a partition of the new material—plaster board with a golden grain finish. Our walls are finished in eye-ease pastel green. Everybody is happy in the new surroundings and there is no comparison to our previous third floor walk-up headquarters.

W. G. "FRANK" STUBER, P. S.

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There's More Than One Type of Progressive!

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The world is changing. Groups and individuals, holding different opinions, hurl invectives and insults at each other and would resort to persecution. No one, sincere in his beliefs, deserves that.

Some see themselves only, some try to advance a select group. The union man has to serve the interest of all.

There are:

Reactionaries. They want to go back to time we have outgrown. To them it was the "good old days." Thank God, we'll never see them again.

Conservatives. Timid souls, afraid of the bright future, want to preserve the status quo. It cannot be done.

Progressives. Several kinds are in existence:

The poor old man with the money bags is a progressive, forever devising ways of getting more. He is progressing all right. He has been getting it, formerly by trading, now by means of taxation, appropriation, inflation, etc. When that comes to an end, if he still controls the political machine, he will have to start a war and that will be the end of our nation. That is his way of progressing.

The union man is progressive. He has to spearhead the march forward of all workers, manual and intellectual. He must prove that sacrosanct profits are unimportant. He must show the world that, in a country of plenty, the individual can have plenty.

Communism, or government by communes. These are council of workers delegates. All property is held in common. Their constitutions say: "Who does not work shall not eat." That system cannot succeed democracy. It is the beginning of a new cycle. It can only come after a democracy has "progressed" into "tyranny" and has destroyed itself and the nation, as most of Europe has done.

The politicians: They have no opinion at all. Their object: to get on the gravy-train, get all they can while they are there and stay there as long as they can.

This is the machine we must control and it looks like we are going to do it.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

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December "Journal" Found Interesting

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—After reviewing this month's JOURNAL I have to write and let you know some of the comments from various brothers. The first—the cover. It was beautiful. All Brothers and their wives said what a beautiful picture; and on that, congratulations. Also we wish to thank our International Officers for their Yuletide Greetings and in return we wish them a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The Executive Council report was very interesting and could be understood very clearly.

The story of the receipt was interesting to all and as we all say, "No tickey—no worky." So we all watch our yellow tickets.

The pictures showing some of the workings of our I. O. were very interesting and it really shows running an organization of the I. B. E. W. size is big business and requires lots of hard work. I am sure when every member takes this month's Worker and reads it he will realize that we have very efficient members in our International Office and I am sure I can say for all the members of this

local that we are very grateful to them for doing a good job.

Now for a little local news. It will have to be little as the season is about to start and as usual, work seems to start to slack off. Everybody is ready for the tourists and of course some of our visiting labor officials to these numerous conventions. I believe that all conventions should be held in the winter and in Florida too as it is a place where any organization can meet and do justice to the business on hand without any hardships. When a man can meet in comfort without freezing and drinking coffee, etc. it gives his mind more freedom and lets him devote his entire time to the business on hand and he really can accomplish more. And of course the more they accomplish the better off the rank and file is; as it is their business they are doing and while I am on the subject of meetings we seem to be having a little difficulty in having a good attendance at our local meetings. Every meeting the same old faithfuls, and missing, the same old faithless Brothers. Unless we have faith in our union and attend meetings I am sure we are going to stand still and not get very far. I would like to appeal to some of our Brothers for some suggestions to make our meetings more popular with our Brothers. I always said, that if our officers would make a meeting as short as possible the men would attend, but I find it does not work as we have a fine meeting—short and go home early with all business done. That didn't seem to do it. I wonder if there is some other method.

So long now, from the Land where Winter spends the Summer—and—where a little winter sneaks in once in a while.

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

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Conditions Said Fair At Longview, Texas

L. U. 324, LONGVIEW, TEX.—Local Union 324 is happy to state that conditions in this jurisdiction are fair. Practically all our members are employed and we have at this time some visiting Brothers working in the jurisdiction. As for work we do not have any to spare. As for jobs our largest at present is the Knox Lee Power Plant under construction for the South Western Gas and Electric Company. The contracting company doing the electrical work is the L. E. Myers Company. This job at peak employed three crews or a total of 30 members. Please see the accompanying photograph illustrating the men and some of the equipment. We would also like to state that this plant is being constructed on a new water supply known as Lake Cherokee, of which a number of our members have shares of stock.

Gathering of Texas Members at Knox Lee Power Plant



Back row—left to right—Q. T. Rosenblath, Engr., W. L. Davis, H. V. Ceal, R. W. Spencer, J. C. Gelvin, W. E. Scott, C. O. Bolton, foreman; J. A. Hanson, R. T. Campbell, J. E. Patterson, F. G. Weatherby, W. H. Mauritzen, B. N. Roberts, F. C. Chevalier, C. C. Harper, D. R. Vaughn, Jr., Tom Dunning, Harry Couch, T. J. Young, Steward. Front row—left to right—T. P. McKinnin, J. W. Holland, supt.; A. L. Feser, S. J. Chessher, T. P. Davidson, J. B. Nichols, Lynn Tidwell, W. O. Booth, foreman; E. H. Silkes, gen. foreman; C. H. McBride, Garland Williams, C. A. Portis, H. O. Booth, W. B. Day, D. D. Wright, O. A. Benedict, foreman; W. P. Maxwell, M. M. McDermott, A. R. Johnson, business manager, Local Union No. 324.

It will some day be a sportsman's paradise.

Another job on which we have members is located at Grand Saline, Texas. The jurisdiction on this job is worked jointly with our neighboring Local No. 1151 of Tyler, Texas. I can't give any too many details on this job as I am not familiar with who the contractor is or how many crews are on the job. Brother H. B. McGuire is the general foreman. Who his foremen are I do not know.

Other work in our jurisdiction is the general run of the mill such as cottages, commercial buildings, hospitals and a water pumping plant for the City of Longview.

On the night of November 18, 1949 Local Union 324 held a Fish Fry on Lake Cado at the Johnson's Ranch. There was plenty of fish and trimmings for all who attended, Brother A. L. Feser and W. O. Booth were appointed by Brother Oland Benedict, our chairman, to act as the Entertainment Committee and from all accounts did a wonderful job and no doubt were commended highly by all the members present. This party being a stag affair, it is hoped that in the near future Local Union 324 may hold a family party.

Local Union 324 and The N.E.C.A. East Texas Chapter has just completed negotiation for an increase in scale that makes our rate \$2.25 per hour for the inside branch of our trade.

Brother A. R. Johnson, business manager of Local Union 324, was elected president of the Longview Central Trades and Labor Council at the last election and a big part is being taken in the council by Local 324.

Brothers it grows nearer to time to register and vote. Let us not forget to register and cast our ballots. Do not prolong the agony of the T.H. Law by not being a good citizen. Be prepared to go to the polling places and cast your ballots. Reward your friends, defeat your enemies.

To the members of the Brotherhood in Texas, I say how long are we, the workers in this state, going to sit idly by and let the anti-labor, black gold, power and sulphur interests run our State? Think, remember the nine laws on the statutes, who put them there? I can tell you the legal talent of the anti-labor group, and how are we to get them off? I can also answer that one too. Register and vote, and vote for the people who will vote for the laborer.

Local Union 324 is embarking on a new phase of advertising for the purpose of getting organized labor before the people in this part of the States. The primary reason for this venture is to get the name of our Brotherhood before the people. Publicity in the press is out where labor is concerned in this area. The only publicity labor gets from the press in this area is distorted and unfair, so Local Union 324 is doing some projects gratis, yes gratis, such jobs being as follows: Complete Electrical job on the Round-Up Club. This club is a teen age club for our youngsters to hold their dances and parties and a place for games, music and such. Another project is to repair all the Christmas streamers for the City Christmas Lighting. The material furnished for these projects was furnished by the N.E.C.A. East Texas Chapter, thereby labor and management of the electrical industry of this area will get some publicity that will be good as we all know what can be seen can be believed.

As this is all of the news of interest from this corner of the States, will say so long.

W. B. DAY, P. S.

"Harvest Supper" Is Held by Maine Local

L. U. 333, PORTLAND, ME.—A harvest supper at the Deering Grange Hall, recently attended by 130 employees of the southern division of the Central Maine Power Company contributed \$41.00 for the Christmas Fund sponsored by the Gannett Publishing Company for toys for needy children. The collection was taken up in an old leaky wash boiler.

Seated at the head table were CMP President and Mrs. William Wyman, Vice President and Mrs. Alton Littlefield, Treasurer and Mrs. Harold Jennings, Director of Personnel and Mrs. John Barnard, Vice President and Mrs. Fred D. Gordon, Attorney and Mrs. William Dunham, Plant Manager and Mrs. Fred Eaton all of Augusta; Southern Division Manager and Mrs. Robert Brackett, Portland District Manager and Mrs. Donald M. Libby of Portland. Prizes were contributed by the L. W. Cleveland Company, George Sears Electrical Company, Edward S. Boulos Company, Central Maine Power Company and Local 333, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and were drawn from an old fashioned bean pot by Miss Jennie Metrick of South Berwick, Maine.

The winners were Carl Cressey, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Jr., Alfred Barney and Irene Malia. Guests included Lionel Morneault, president, Portland Building Trades Council, Frank X. Smith, business manager, Moving Picture Operators Union 458, Henry Connolly, Central Labor Union trustee, Wallace Burrows, Painters Union 237. Arrangements were in charge of Horace E. Howe, general chairman; Miss J. Maud Lowe, co-chairman; Miss Isabelle Wallace, Morris Blumenthal, Richard F. LeGrow, Miss Irene Malia, Miss Mary Foley and Miss Mary Gryp.

President Wyman spoke briefly on the growth of the company and the part the company is playing to make more electricity available to both industry and householders.

H. E. Howe,
President.

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Auto Plant Jobs at Lansing Give Work

L. U. 352, LANSING, MICH.—The enclosed photograph was taken while the electrical construction and maintenance department was moving a 5000 KVA transformer to the Oldsmobile plant. Two of these transformers were installed by our department at the Oldsmobile plant, two at the new Magnolia sub-station, one at the Cedar street sub-station, one at the Reo Truck Company and one 7500 KVA

Moving a Transformer at Lansing



Members of L. U. 352 shown moving a 5000 KVA transformer to Oldsmobile plant at Lansing, Michigan. Left to right: Richard Ernsberger, engineering department; Carl Moore, superintendent of the electrical construction and maintenance department; J. C. Woods, journeyman; Arlo Barnes, journeyman; Jerry Egan, foreman; Albert Richman, journeyman; Dean Smith, apprentice; and Donald Dobson, apprentice.

transformers at the Motor Wheel Corporation.

These jobs together with completing and installing of equipment and wiring in the New Magnolia Street sub-station, in addition to our regular construction and maintenance, has provided sufficient work to keep the boys of our gang extra busy for the past year.

One of our foremen, Jack Linsea, who has completed 42 years service with the company has been given a five-month leave of absence and he is spending this time in Sulphur Springs, Florida. All of the boys wish you a wonderful vacation, Jack.

Members of L. U. 352 join me in hoping all who read this experienced a joyous Christmas and that the year 1950 will prove to be prosperous.

DONALD DORSON, P. S.

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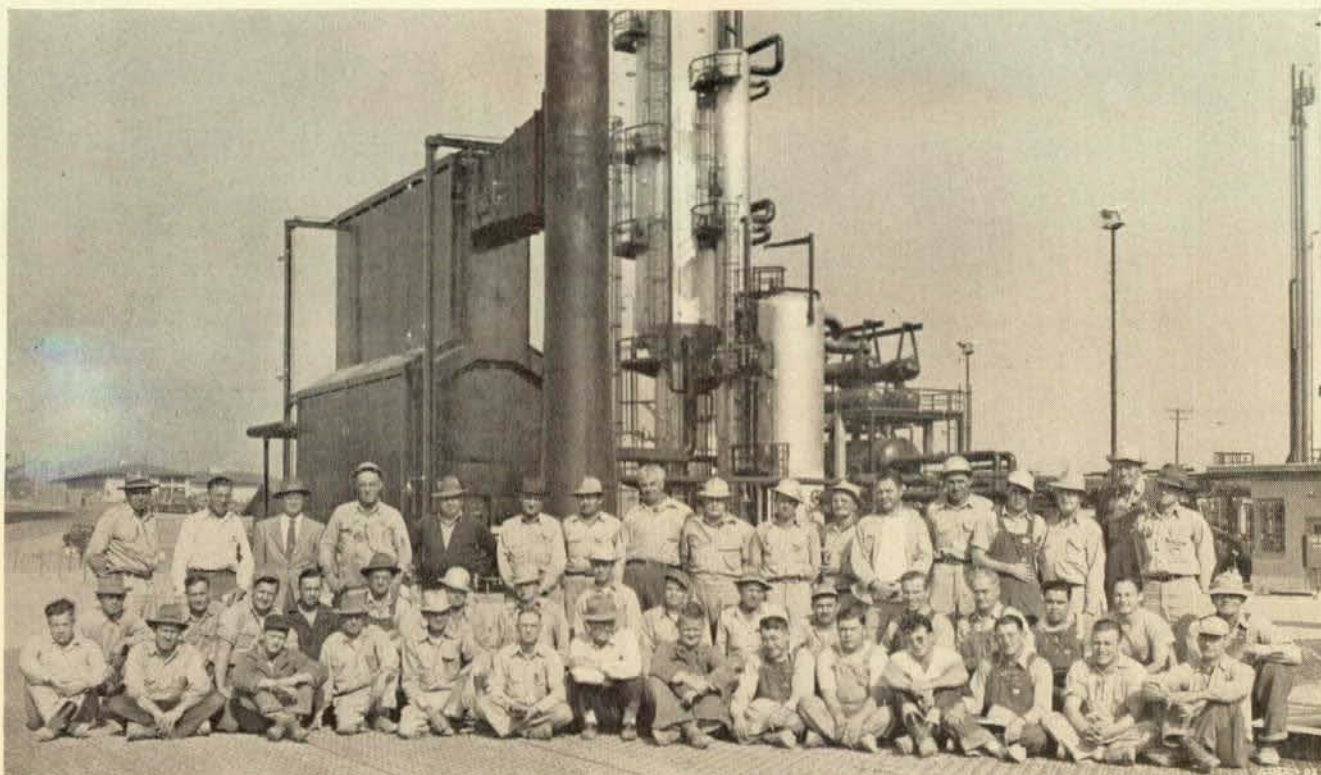
Seek Union Shop Election at Plant

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Brother E. B. Black, L. U. 390's business manager reports he and other

labor representatives have just completed a hearing before the NLRB in an attempt to get the NLRB to conduct an election to determine whether certain unions may be certified as bargaining agents for the employees at DuPont's Sabine River plant near here. They held an election at this plant about a year ago and the employees voted for "no union." Since then both the AFL and the CIO have been busy organizing the men and it is believed that an election favoring the unions will carry. There are about 1,800 men at this plant. Brother Black expressed thanks for help rendered by International Representative J. W. Null from the office of Brother Louie Ingram, Vice President of the 7th District of the IBEW. Brother Black reports no improvement in the "no work, and plenty of men on the bench" situation here.

We are glad to report that Brother Joe A. Verret has improved nicely from the heart attack that caused him to be confined to his home for over two months. He has not gone back to work but is allowed to walk around and ride in his car, etc., looks and feels fine. Joe is mighty proud of all the Christmas cards he received from

In the "Black Gold" Country of California



Members of L. U. 428, Bakersfield, California, and other locals shown at site of oil refinery construction job. Bottom row, left to right: E. Rogers, Kerr, R. Bragg, J. Reynhart, S. C. Rappleye, general foreman; E. Kessler, "Tex" Rowland, electrical superintendent; L. Horton, J. Barth, A. Goertzen, C. Combs, M. Crews, J. Renz, W. Smith. Center row, left to right: C. Barron, H. Ludington, R. Lunsford, C. Norcell, B. Lane, L. Smith, L. Lower, W. Sharp, R. McAttee, B. Richey, Leo Nunez, T. Patrick, B. Burman, J. Uloa, J. Holiday, R. Fowler. Back row, left to right: L. Bragg, foreman; G. Cooke, Ivan Beavan, business manager; H. Huntley, steward; B. Stafford, foreman; F. Minnick, E. Roberts, H. Chase, J. Lewis, J. Halbrit, foreman; E. Walling, L. Phillips, W. Allen, W. Woods, G. Delanty, L. Wampler, and R. Guinn, foreman.

all over the U.S. and several foreign countries, all from electricians, wishing him a speedy recovery and season's greetings. G. I. Thompson, Buddy Leach and Jack Verret sent cards from Lynhurst, England where they are working on a Foster Wheeler job. A. H. Allen a past president of L. U. 390, and others on his job sent Joe cards from Venezuela, South America where they are on a Lummus Co. job. James H. Howard another past president of 390 sent him a card from Chicago. A card from the widow of D. H. "Dutch" Kinard told Joe of the death of Dutch from cancer; Dutch was an electrician at the Consolidated job and others during the war. Our sympathy goes to the family of this brother.

Don Kennard, president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers wrote Joe that he concurred in the tribute paid Joe in these columns recently, but that the press secretary was negligent in not giving Joe's wife Eva Verret a great big bouquet for all she did, working for free at times and almost free at other times, when 390 was unable to pay its help in the office. So here is it—a big bouquet for Eva Verret, and we are

just sorry it isn't bigger and the kind that can be spent at the bank!

Brother R. H. Wood is also improving after his heart attack but not back to work yet. Brother E. C. Vickers has been back on the job one week after being off work over a year and having spent over \$8,000.00 on doctors and medicine, etc. The writer does not believe in socialized medicine, but is forced to admit that if he were unlucky enough to have to pay a Jessie James robbery bill like that he undoubtedly would be a good advertisement for socialized medicine. Pay out the savings of a lifetime for medical aid in one year!!

Brother Louis Koch writes that he and his wife will leave Sweden for home in January. Louis is job superintendent for Lummus Co., over there.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

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Black Gold Important To Kern County

L. U. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—The California gold rush contributed an interesting and important chapter to American history. There are sev-

eral communities in Kern County that still largely depend on gold mining for their existence. Many of these mines are owned by corporations or interests whose investment far exceeds the finances of the individual mines. During the war the Government curtailed gold mining but has again permitted this industry to operate within the customary regulations. There are many other people who have returned to gold prospecting and mining their individual claims in the hills and desert area of the county. In the foothills and in the lower San Joaquin Valley of Kern County there is another mineral whose value and usefulness far exceed our gold deposits; that is "Black Gold" or oil.

In the fabulous county of Kern there is more oil produced than in any other county in the state of California. Many of these wells are among the pioneers of the west coast, and are still operating and producing. New wells are continually being drilled, both on the old and on newly discovered and developed fields.

The oil industry requires the services of many electrical workers. The drilling and pumping of these wells, and the refining of this oil has sup-

plied employment for many I.B.E.W. members in the jurisdiction of Local No. 428.

There are a number of electrical contractors who specialize in rig rolling and oilfield work. This work is primarily installing and maintaining light and power necessary for drilling and producing in the oilfields. It includes distribution line work, and explosion proof lighting and power installations. Some of the older members refer to this work as depression insurance.

"Tex" Rowland, electrical superintendent for C. F. Braun Company, has nearly completed his second job for them in our jurisdiction. I am sure it is not amiss to state that we always welcome "Tex." The members of this local admire his ability, integrity and good fellowship on and off the job.

Accompanying this article is a photograph of "Tex" and the electrical crew employed by C. F. Braun Co. on the construction of an oil refinery for the Standard Oil Company of California adjacent to and in conjunction with their existing Oildale plant. This project includes a new four unit refinery, incorporating many new and ultra-modern devices; and the erection of an office and laboratory of modern western design. It is with regret that we realize that this project is nearly completed. We are hopeful that not only Standard Oil but other oil companies will expand their operations in Kern County.

IVAN BEAVAN, B. M.

At Christmas Party of L. U. 697



In the usual order: S. Claus, two unidentified children, and Paul Buerhle, chairman of the entertainment committee.

Indiana Local Gives Big Yuletide Party

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—Local 697's Christmas party for the kids (big and little, old and young) was a big success this year. The entertainment put on by our talented kids was unusually fine and Santa was very generous this year and had a huge pile of gifts of high

quality for all of the children. After the party, refreshments were served by the Entertainment Committee.

Our 25-year service club held a banquet and after our social affair was over, elected officers for the year of 1950. F. D. Keilman was elected chairman succeeding Guy Brewer, H. Van Sickle was reelected financial secretary and William Knoth was reelected recording secretary. We were pleased to receive three new members into our club: Chairman Paul Hagerberg of Local 697, William McMurray, business manager of Local Union 697 and Ernest Stearnes.

Here is a list of our bowling teams and the individual members of each team, and their bowling averages to November 29:

Continental Elect. Co.

	Average
Fred Elischer	173.21
N. Pavich	167.30
T. Maguire	132.13
W. McBride	129.13

Schreiber Elect. Co.

	Average
C. Wilson	166.7
F. Welter	164.20
H. Arnstein	154.1
H. Mohler	147.5
E. Greenberg	146.2

Krall Elect. Co.

	Average
W. Lohman	170.8
G. Austin	157.18
K. Shepherd	143
J. McAuslin	141.20
B. Hewitt	140.1

Meade Elect. Co.

	Average
C. Yeager	173.4

Members of L. U. 697 at Plant



Group of members employed on job at Carbide Chemical Company plant, Whiting, Indiana. Standing, back row: Brothers McLinn, Spickard, Schreiber, Fulford, Skarbek, Smith (superintendent), Straka, Ward, Vezeau, Lundquist. Standing, center row: Brothers McArdle, Szymanski, Murray, Schoop, Larson, Moore, Redenour, Fauver, Gray. Seated: Brothers Dougherty, Lucas, Hildebrandt, Gresham, Ortlapp, Grish, Henderson, Demore, Kowal, Jones, Alseben, Eads (general foreman).

L. Sines	158
R. McArty	155
D. McArty	149.18
W. McMurray	144.25
C. Frazer	141.10

Sweney Elect. Co.

Average	
C. Lawrence	163.24
J. Muloney	156.27
E. Anderson	156.10
H. Jacobs	150
B. Schreiber	143.14
M. Sweney	146.5

Tri City Elect. Co.

Average	
G. Kontol	169.20
P. Buerhle	164.20
H. Frick	162.14
R. Thon	150.4
A. Falconer	142.7
J. Visak	128.1

Hocker Elect. Co.

Average	
C. Maginnis	165.19
E. Yeager	157.17
R. Moore	156.3
H. Vance	152.15
A. Johnson	143.29
J. Russell	128.6

Dooley Elect. Co.

Average	
F. Keilman	161
G. McLenon	160.11
P. Graber	149.30
W. Mecklenburg	145.20
C. Schoop	142.14
D. Hart	

I enclose photo of L. U. 697 group of electricians on one of our jobs at Whiting, Indiana, the Carbide Chemical Company plant.

Also enclose a picture of Santa and his friends at our Christmas party. The names of the two children are unknown.

Our bowling team list was compiled by H. Arnstein, bowling league president, and F. Elisher, secretary.

The boys are eagerly looking forward to the International contest and believe they will be able to give other union teams a hard fight.

H. B. FELTWEIL, P. S.

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Defeat Taft in '50 Knoxville Man Urges

L. U. 760 KNOXVILLE, TENN.—I see, upon examination of the December issue of the JOURNAL that the copy submitted by me failed to make that issue, due no doubt to the lateness of my copy reaching you.

Brothers, there is one thing that I have on my mind at the present time that I wish I could impress upon all of my Brothers in L. U. 760 and all of the other locals throughout the country. That is "The Taft-Hartley Act." And I mean specifically that we fellows should keep Taft in mind

NOW and especially so at the next election. It is my personal opinion that he should not be elected to the Senate of the United States by the people of his district; and we should urge, aid, and abet the people of that voting district in defeating him in the coming 1950 campaign. How about this my Brothers of L. U. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio? I am surely hoping that you boys are bearing down on this item.

Brothers, of L. U. 760, your scribe would like to see each of you pitch in and support and aid the A.F. of L's Committee for Political Education. It is a program that is much needed by the laboring craftsmen and apprentices of all trades and crafts. Let's do our part. I believe that our people should have the information about these candidates so that they can vote intelligently and to their own best interests.

By the time that this copy is published we will already be in the New Year, and I am truly hoping that 1950 will be a year of advancement for the I.B.E.W.—a year on which we will be able to look back in later years, and say, "Well boys, we surely got together that time and brought home the bacon."

At the time of this writing there are several of the Brothers still on the sick list. I hope that each of them is in a better frame of mind and in better health by the time this copy is read by them. With best wishes for their speedy recovery I will stop talking about sickness and accidents.

The apprentice training program is becoming more what it was intended, and is in a good way to becoming much better. I advise all of our apprentices to cooperate for all of this is being done in order to make efficient and intelligent mechanics out of them. We owe the apprentice committee and the teachers a vote of thanks. Personally, I say thanks for doing this job. Keep on doing the same good job!

I have been trying to collate some data on the organizing work that has been going on here. I have a project that I am attempting to get some pictures on as well as the details. I shall try to submit this in the next copy.

The big job is going fine. Most all of the boys are working now. However, there is not to my knowledge enough work at present to justify any of the out-of-town boys coming down. We are just about keeping our own bench taken care of at present.

I think that these two pages of copy should be sufficient to let the boys know that L. U. 760 is very much alive—a big local and going first class all the way.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

Reports Work Slack At Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten and Never Brought To Mind?" Remember that song? Seems like I heard that on the radio, on the street, in the movies, everywhere. If my memory serves me right, I started my last year's letter in this JOURNAL column with the same headline, so I will inquire again, Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten? By all means, "No," is my answer. Would like to hear how many other Brothers feel about this question. Don't send it to me fellows. Just send your answer to the JOURNAL in your next copy to the "Local Lines."

Now I'll take you back to the Coast Guard Yard where they have done it again, like always. The work program has been curtailed to such an extent that it really causes some anxiety to all of us. My tipsters have informed your scribe of the fact that some workers, after serving all through the emergency and wartime as foremen and snappers are now bumped back to first class and are working at the job with their tools. Your scribe takes pleasure to announce that one brother who made the grade during the examination for foremen is an officer of your Local 1383. All the best wishes for more success to him.

And now I have a few "Flashy Flashes" left over from the last report. The Entertainment Committee finally arrived with a stag. So take note Brothers of the time and the place and bring your paid-up union card with you. See what I mean? Hope all you fellows had a very enjoyable New Year's party, and stick to your resolutions as long as you can. Incidentally, we hope you included in your new resolutions that one paramount issue about voting out all the Taft-Hartley outfit at the next election. With spring just around the corner in about eight or ten weeks, gosh it feels like 1950 is connected with jet propulsion. Again a Happy New Year to you all.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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Girls of Plant Have Christmas Party

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Early in December we, of the Wheeler Reflector Company, Local 1514, were saddened by the sudden death of Ernest Blume, who has been bookkeeper here for many years. Although not a member of our union, he was always a kind and pleasant friend, and Wheeler's will find his place not easy to fill.

In the afternoon of December 23rd the girls of the enamel room, fluorescent department and office, had a Christmas party. There were refreshments of fruit, candy, nuts and cake, not to forget popcorn balls which Marion Hovey always makes so deliciously. The tree was loaded with gifts and the party was made more enjoyable because of the free afternoon accorded us by the company.

The usual Christmas dinner and party was enjoyed at the club rooms of the Hanson Athletic Association in the evening of December 23rd.

Mary Turner, our recording secretary and one of our stewards, entered Quincy City Hospital on December 28th, for a major operation. She will be absent from work for several months. All that is kindly and efficient and helpful can be truthfully said about Mary and we shall be glad to welcome her back.

Seeing Al Centrella and Lawrence Aldrich back on their jobs gives us a hope that business is indeed better and that before long all the absent ones will be returning for a long spell of gainful employment.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Work of Micro-Filming Department Described

(Continued from page 13)

Now for our suggestions as to how you may help us. Supervisor of the Department, Miss Cecilia Hoffman, has just two requests to make, that if followed, will make the work of her department much more simple and more efficient.

(1) Please write clearly and legibly *anything* sent to the International Office. Use fresh carbon often in writing out receipts, so they will be dark and legible. This will save endless hours of the preparatory work of copying over names, numbers etc.

(2) Be careful with receipts and other documents mailed to headquarters and try to send them to us in good order. Rough, torn edges jam in our machines.

Watch for the next in our series when we give you a review of our Research Department.

Nation's Capitol Gets Alterations

(Continued from page 19)

supplied by the private utility which serves Washington.

The change-over will give the

Death Claims For December 1949

L.O.	Name	Amount	L.O.	Name	Amount
1.0. (1)	Otto Fredock	\$1,000.00	108	Kenneth L. Hazlett	475.00
1.0. (1)	Herman C. Rackwitz	1,000.00	124	E. L. Crouch	1,000.00
1.0. (2)	W. E. Lantz	1,000.00	125	Johannes Henningsen	1,000.00
1.0. (3)	John F. Johnson	1,000.00	125	Paul Siebert	1,000.00
1.0. (3)	William McKiernan	656.67	134	Patrick Donegan	1,000.00
1.0. (6)	Ralph English	1,000.00	134	Mathew C. Evers	475.00
1.0. (11)	George J. Haddix	1,000.00	134	Harvey T. Hansen	1,000.00
1.0. (11)	John D. Mears	1,000.00	134	Clarence S. McDermott	1,000.00
1.0. (18)	William C. Cain	1,000.00	134	Casimir M. Seymanaki	1,000.00
1.0. (18)	Lyle S. Stafford	1,000.00	130	Aaron R. Morris	1,000.00
1.0. (20)	Harry C. Pocht	1,000.00	150	Fred LeMay	150.00
1.0. (40)	Christian Borneman	1,000.00	156	James E. Tomlinson	1,000.00
1.0. (70)	David L. Crow	475.00	156	Andrew T. Miller	1,000.00
1.0. (77)	Harry N. Brown	1,000.00	180	George F. Pringle	1,000.00
1.0. (86)	Charles J. Rawlinson	1,000.00	208	Joseph S. Werner	650.00
1.0. (102)	Thomas Hallinan	1,000.00	212	Edward McCarthy	1,000.00
1.0. (130)	C. G. Meek	1,000.00	214	Tobias Jensen	1,000.00
1.0. (134)	Roy Leuchan	1,000.00	238	Jacob H. Wyatt	1,000.00
1.0. (134)	Edward L. Ruzich	1,000.00	245	Paul H. Kitzmiller	300.00
1.0. (134)	Benjamin J. Winner	1,000.00	304	Robert Young Bennett	450.00
1.0. (194)	George F. Bauckham	1,000.00	304	Lewis E. Canfield	1,000.00
1.0. (180)	John W. Perckham	1,000.00	304	Vernon G. Snider	1,000.00
1.0. (209)	Andrew J. Baltzell	1,000.00	324	Calvin O. Bolton	650.00
1.0. (230)	Arthur R. Harness	1,000.00	328	Herman C. Hilbert	1,000.00
1.0. (244)	Fred McLeod	200.00	340	Joseph N. Griggs	475.00
1.0. (252)	Albert N. Fox	1,000.00	340	North Jackson Bogue	1,000.00
1.0. (261)	Ray G. Neer	1,000.00	352	Fred Carl Slater	1,000.00
1.0. (458)	O. W. Thompson	1,000.00	353	Albert H. Morgan	1,000.00
1.0. (481)	Robert Storms	1,000.00	353	Harry Stephens	200.00
1.0. (501)	Daniel Power	1,000.00	360	Oral O. Lane	1,000.00
1.0. (645)	Robert M. Morrow	1,000.00	390	Lawrence W. Gray	825.00
1.0. (650)	Lewis A. Montgomery	1,000.00	414	William H. Gray	450.00
1.0. (697)	John K. Kellogg	1,000.00	474	John C. McConiff	1,000.00
1.0. (702)	Charles W. Laney	1,000.00	440	Roy W. Sleeper	1,000.00
1.0. (713)	John H. Fritz	1,000.00	458	William D. Jennings	1,000.00
1.0. (851)	George C. Pomeroy	1,000.00	460	Wade C. Webb	1,000.00
1.0. (973)	Thomas E. Myers	1,000.00	474	Ernest Lee Lieben	1,000.00
1.0. (1180)	Lester Brady	1,000.00	483	Arthur W. Karnopp	150.00
1.0. (1215)	James A. Sugas	1,000.00	105	Edward Joseph Lawler	475.00
1	Henry G. Reim	650.00	498	Clair A. Deskin	475.00
1	James Wall	1,000.00	508	Riley K. Ferrell	1,000.00
1	Leo K. Blagow	1,000.00	538	Cecil W. Shaw	1,000.00
1	Edward R. Kohler	541.66	540	George W. Russell	1,000.00
1	Charles E. Linoges	433.34	544	Milburn E. Holmes	475.00
1	John L. Lyons	150.00	573	Ernest F. Ruby	825.00
1	Joseph Rathgeb	1,000.00	573	Roy O. Steinbaugh	475.00
1	Harry Robinson	1,000.00	580	Harry B. Snow	1,000.00
1	John Rottman	150.00	595	Walter R. Doyle	150.00
1	Walter Stieh	475.00	595	James H. Hines	150.00
1	Lester S. Williams	1,000.00	602	William M. Ragadale	1,000.00
1	Emil A. Miller	1,000.00	605	Cleveland R. Chapman	475.00
1	Buel P. Sims	1,000.00	613	Harold M. Carver	1,000.00
11	Maxwell H. Jordan	650.00	638	Dempsey Williams	475.00
11	Abraham Rabinoff	1,000.00	640	Herbert Nichols Challacombe	1,000.00
18	Seth E. Holmgren	1,000.00	660	Duncan C. Rose	1,000.00
18	Albert C. Kinsley	1,000.00	660	Maurice J. Binn	1,000.00
23	Harry C. Murphy	1,000.00	695	Thomas M. Chandler	825.00
23	Garnett Delaney	1,000.00	702	Warren C. Barnett	1,000.00
24	Calvin M. Kent	1,000.00	734	George W. Kennedy	1,000.00
28	Oscar Minch	645.66	734	Raymond O. Scott	1,000.00
28	William A. White	1,000.00	757	Harry Shaw	1,000.00
40	Harry D. Martin	1,000.00	760	Herbert M. Whitlock	1,000.00
40	Don F. Osborne	1,000.00	764	Fred C. Wyman	1,000.00
40	George B. Scott	1,000.00	765	James F. Gibson	1,000.00
43	John E. Condon	1,000.00	791	Joseph Delores	1,000.00
45	James N. Gentry	1,000.00	794	Caston Palonis	1,000.00
46	Robert L. Allison	650.00	796	J. C. Spears	825.00
51	Joseph F. Bidle	1,000.00	807	Emmett Lawrence Sterne	1,000.00
51	Patrick Gaffney	150.00	817	William Joyce	1,000.00
52	Edward McGuinness	1,000.00	835	Wilson W. Davis	475.00
58	Irvin A. McNeil	1,000.00	940	Melvin Korsrud	1,000.00
58	John Seemann	1,000.00	952	Deaton Winton Kinard	1,000.00
60	Frank Eugene Philippe	1,000.00	1145	William A. Long	150.00
66	John S. Swatoski	650.00	1212	Irwin A. Werner	1,000.00
77	Albert Erickson	1,000.00	1240	Lawrence O. Burnah	825.00
77	Albert R. McKee	1,000.00	1240	Orto Smith	1,000.00
77	Patrick J. McLaughlin	1,000.00	1323	Robert W. Poston	1,000.00
77	Benjamin F. Pullen	1,000.00	1411	David H. Aman	650.00
98	Harry Devlin	1,000.00			
103	W. H. Seaver	1,000.00			

\$126,123.33

Capitol a more efficient and economical lighting system than the one from which power is now obtained by old generators. Two of the generators were installed 40 years ago, and two others about 20 years ago. The old wiring system will be replaced by facilities that will allow the use of all modern lighting developments.

Besides the Capitol itself, the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Supreme Court Building, the Library of Congress and the Library Annex and the Botanic Garden all are supplied by the

present system.

A great deal of wiring will have to be done. Some of the wiring in the Library of Congress, for example, is 50 years old and encased in concrete.

The Senate and House chambers will have cove lighting reflected from stainless steel ceilings which will replace the skylights of the old and unsafe roofs. The galleries will be illuminated by panel lighting, and the whole arrangement is designed to give the two chambers a maximum amount of uniform lighting.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Almighty God, Kindly Father of all, Thou hast called home the following members of our Brotherhood. We shall miss them—miss their help, their companionship, for they were our Brothers. Look upon them kindly, O Heavenly Father, and bring them rest and peace.

And send Thy comfort and understanding to their loved ones, Lord, that they may bear their loss with patience and resignation.

And help us their Brothers who are left Father, to live worthy lives, to be true union men, living not for ourselves alone for the good of all. Amen.

Harry Krehmeyer, L. U. No. 1
Born September 22, 1888
Initiated September 10, 1946
Died December 5, 1949

Walter J. Link, L. U. No. 1
Born November 27, 1918
Initiated February 24, 1949
Died December 4, 1949

Otto Predock, L. U. No. 1
Born March 11, 1874
Initiated March 6, 1917
Died November 27, 1949

Henry Reim, L. U. No. 1
Born September 9, 1896
Initiated September 12, 1944
Died November 14, 1949

Albert Siepman, Jr., L. U. No. 1
Born August 12, 1905
Initiated January 3, 1946
Died November 5, 1949

James Wall, L. U. No. 1
Born September 11, 1901
Initiated August 1, 1942 in L.U. 1146
Died November 8, 1949

Edward L. Crane, L. U. No. 2
Born June 13, 1916
Reinitiated October 9, 1945
in L.U. 379
Died October 28, 1949

W. E. Lantz, L. U. No. 2
Initiated March 1, 1904 in L.U. 53
Died November 10, 1949

William C. Cain, L. U. No. 18
Born August 21, 1903
Reinitiated June 1, 1939
Died November 5, 1949

S. E. Holmgren, L. U. No. 18
Born December 24, 1889
Initiated May 25, 1933
Died November 18, 1949

Athee Mead, L. U. No. 18
Born January 26, 1904
Initiated January 16, 1934
Died November 6, 1949

Calvin M. Kent, L. U. No. 34
Born November 14, 1907
Initiated June 3, 1936
Died December 8, 1949

Josiah James, L. U. No. 40
Born August 26, 1881
Initiated January 25, 1938
Died November 17, 1949

Harry D. Martin, L. U. No. 40
Born April 3, 1883
Initiated November 22, 1926
Died November 25, 1949

Joe A. Hill, L. U. No. 66
Born December 27, 1909
Initiated June 1, 1942
Died September 25, 1949

John S. Swatloski, L. U. No. 66
Born September 22, 1920
Initiated September 4, 1941
Died November 12, 1949

Herman C. Hilbert, L. U. 326
Born January 16, 1890
Reinitiated May 7, 1937
Died November 18, 1949

John F. Maguire, L. U. No. 326
Born November 9, 1895
Reinitiated January 3, 1934
Died October 13, 1949

Ross Sargent, L. U. No. 326
Born September 26, 1898
Initiated November 16, 1946
Died November, 1949

North J. Bogue, L. U. No. 349
Born October 21, 1903
Initiated January 30, 1924
Died November 21, 1949

Samuel J. Nischo, L. U. No. 349
Born June 26, 1900
Initiated June 6, 1947
Died November, 1949

Ira M. Brewer, L. U. No. 381
Born July 1, 1886
Initiated July 1, 1947
Died December 15, 1949

James A. Dean, L. U. No. 390
Born September 24, 1904
Reinitiated July 13, 1939
Died November 27, 1949

Guy L. Cooper, L. U. No. 405
Born April 19, 1894
Initiated July 9, 1919
Died November 11, 1949

Kirk M. Jones, L. U. No. 546
Born November 25, 1911
Initiated April 8, 1947
Died December 4, 1949

George W. Russell, L. U. No. 546
Born January 14, 1886
Reinitiated November 21, 1941
Died December 12, 1949

Harold M. Carver, L. U. No. 613
Born October 9, 1904
Initiated November 26, 1919
Died November 30, 1949

Warren C. Barnett, L. U. No. 702
Born October 2, 1889
Initiated March 9, 1917
Died November 12, 1949

C. W. Lancy, L. U. No. 702
Initiated April 25, 1918 in L.U. 309
Died November 24, 1949

Dick Cardatis, L. U. No. 713
Born September 15, 1893
Initiated August 19, 1946
Died November, 1949

Pietro Ponterio, L. U. No. 713
Born October 15, 1899
Initiated December 16, 1947
Died November, 1949

Raymond Wendel, L. U. No. 713
Born April 7, 1914
Initiated January 25, 1943
Died November, 1949

H. Bates Williams, L. U. No. 702
Born March 3, 1904
Initiated August 6, 1941
Died October 26, 1949

James F. Gibson, L. U. No. 765
Born May 15, 1905
Initiated October 7, 1940
Died November 2, 1949

Willie Odom, L. U. No. 772
Born 1901
Initiated January 2, 1945
Died November 11, 1949

Wilson W. Davis, L. U. No. 835
Born July 18, 1918
Initiated March 7, 1947
Died November 13, 1949

Martti Markkanen, L. U. No. 956
Born May 9, 1901
Initiated August 2, 1947
Died November 30, 1949

Edward T. Quinn, L. U. No. 1040
Born 1904
Initiated February 11, 1939
Died November 26, 1949

Alexander J. Ulinskas, L. U. 1040
Born 1883
Initiated February 11, 1939
Died October 25, 1949

James Focarile, L. U. No. 1134
Born December 13, 1884
Initiated March 25, 1943
Died November 1, 1949

Norman Gunderson, L. U. No. 1245
Reinitiated February 1, 1943
Died November, 1949

Howard E. Rossi, L. U. 1245
Born December 13, 1907
Initiated July 1, 1949
Died November, 1949

George M. Goodman, L. U. No. 1331
Born February 14, 1888
Initiated June 1, 1948
Died October 20, 1949

Thomas F. Eckert, L. U. No. 1369
Born February 11, 1902
Initiated January 12, 1949
Died November 30, 1949

Joseph Solarek, L. U. No. 1398
Born January 1, 1887
Initiated June 11, 1944
Died December 5, 1949

Daniel Aman, L. U. No. 1411
Born March 22, 1918
Initiated January 11, 1946
Died November 22, 1949

Roy McKoy, L. U. No. 1411
Born May 10, 1902
Initiated November 28, 1947
Died November 1, 1949

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